THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH a MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,114 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Price
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 27
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-32 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glenarmia"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		From	
† BOKARA	5041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th	May.
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th	"
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd	"
† ELM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th	"
B.I. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	6th	June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th	"
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th	"
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th	"
B.I. ROBETTA	3325	700	G.W. Brady	4th	July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th	"
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th	"
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th	"
B.I. ROME	5041	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st	Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th	"
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th	"
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd	"
B.I. SUTLEJ	4245	800	W.D. Worcester	29th	"

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES,

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	W J. Webber....	1890. 13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	
MALWA	2970 500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5041 1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of Immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
MISAGNO	On the 12th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA T	ESA. R. Deperis	4,280	600	15th June.
*Will go all at Brindisi.				

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
*Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay,
8th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA	3541	J. Laird	13th May.
M NUBIA	3541	J. G. Knox	27th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort or Firstclass passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Bethelson.
Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique will be transferred at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage apply to

Bazar Gate, Bombay, 24th April, 1890. EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "ETOLIA" 3,139 tons, Capt. GILL, will probably sail about the 20th May.
S. S. "NIAGARA" 3,160 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.
S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., end of June or early July.
All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. Special attention paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.
Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April, 1890.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India... void delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply to
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lisark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 4,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.

MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.
All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ½ oz. to 2,500 lbs.
FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.
Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labies thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate* scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 1 per month. For every additional square foot Annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully matured Spirit.
It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

Rs. 27 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0	"
Souchong	"	0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs. 165
Square Piano, by Schroder	" 290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	" 275
Square Piano, by Soundy	" 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	" 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	" 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	" 475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	" 900
Semigrand, by Soundy	" 850

Please Address—
MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

MACKAY AND COMPANY.

WE have PURCHASED the WHOLE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. of their shop No. 2, in Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and replenished the same with fresh Goods from Europe of the best and latest description.
The Dispensing Department has been placed under a duly qualified superintendent, the medicine being of the very best quality.
Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for patent and domestic medicines, sick-room remedies, dietetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country Constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.
We solicit the patronage of the Public, and beg to say that all orders will receive our prompt attention.

MACKAY and Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.
Bombay, 2nd Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvered, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P., with spare glass, spring, box and guaranteed. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says:—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Post, Kept., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete sets of studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutta, says,—"A German valued the diamonds ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."
WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91 Medow street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryer.)

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1762—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	..	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 " "	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

"FROBELHEIM"

KENSINGTON VILLAS, CLIFTON.
KINDER GARTEN
AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. WILLIAMS,
Assisted by experienced and certificated teachers.
The Instruction throughout is of a most thorough character. Pupils are prepared for public schools.
Mrs. Williams having had an Anglo-Indian experience and therefore understanding well the requirements of children from abroad, is prepared to receive a limited number of boarders.
Every advantage of a home life and the watchful care of a mother.
Exceptionally healthy climate. For prospectuses and further particulars apply to S. S., Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, ... per box of 100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw. ..... " 100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw ..... " 100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape ..... " 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ..... " 100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw ..... " 100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped ..... " 100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape ..... " 100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
" " No. 2, " "	3	4
" " No. 3, " "	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TIVOLI BEER.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Eagle Brand).
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENUINE ITALIAN WINES.

CAPRI G. Scala, Rs. 18 per doz.
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SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

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CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, in which we have control under our personal observation during many years, in Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of racy and ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

KEATING' INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay
WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.
N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICE.

MR. I. B. TOTHILL has been ADMITTED in our firm from THIS DATE.
Wm. CROWDER & Co.
1, Ash Lane, 1st May, 1890.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.
HAVE ALWAYS
A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.
Trial orders solicited.
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THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED
MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.
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THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the SALE of their
SUNGAL-RAMPUR,
(Kangra Valley) Teas.
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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
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THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK. — During alterations, the Rink will be open from 9 to 6 for practice only. Admission 8 annas. Skates free.

CHEAP PASSAGE.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. DRUMMOND, Captain CHUBB, will sail as above on or about 7th May.
Fare Rs. 300.
Apply to
EDWARD BATES and Co., Agents.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on in the name of ISMAILJI SHEIKH TAYEB by ISMAILJI JIWANJI MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY and SHEIKH TAYEB ABDULLALLY has been DISSOLVED on Aswad Amawas, Samvat year 1945 (i.e. 24th day of October 1889).
ઇસ્માલજી જીવણજી.
i. e. ISMALJI JIWANJI,
મહમદઅલી પીરભાઈ દા૦ ઇસ્માલજી.
i.e. MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY,
by the hand of Ismalji Jiwanji.
Bombay, 1st May. 1890.

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73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS AND MONTHLY MAGAZINES for immediate supply to Mofussil Residents.
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Macmillan's Magazine	8 8	7 8	6 0
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Nineteenth Century	20 0	17 0	14 0
Practitioner	12 8	11 0	8 0
Provincial Medical Journal	5 8	5 0	4 8
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N. B.—All Subscriptions must be Paid in Advance.

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Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.
THE S. S. GODAVARI, will leave the Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 8-45 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise, round the Harbour.
Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets ONE RUPEE from
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTIFICATION.
HOLDERS OF LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay, are hereby requested to pay into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the ground rent for 1889-90, in respect of land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the rent will be recovered under section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.
H. W. J. BAGNELL, Assistant Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, TownjCustom House, 1st May, 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1890, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 28th ultimo.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—
1. Government Resolution appointing Brigade Surgeon S. O. B. Banks, F.R., C.S.I., a member of the Corporation, vice F. Gilbert, Esq., resigned.
2. Letter from K. M. Shroff, Esq., resigning his seat in the Corpopation.
3. Letter from G. Cotton, Esq., explaining the reasons for his temporary absence from the meetings of the Corporation.
4. Letter from the Secretary to the President, reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee, on the 30th ultimo.
5. Letter from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Atkins, requesting that Government may be informed whether the Corporation have made the requisite provision for the treatment of epidemic diseases in Bombay.
6. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 7,00) being half the cost of the work preliminary to the actual enumeration of the inhabitants within the City and the tabulation, &c., of the returns.
7. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to direct that tablets commemorative of Mr. Ollivant's services in connection with the Tansa Water Scheme be placed at Tansa and in the New Municipal Hall.
8. Resolutions of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing off of (1) Rs. 650 from the Stock return of the Fire Brigade, being the book value of a horse that died on 19th ultimo, and (2) Rs. 1,453 from the Stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of bullocks during the quarter ended 28 February last.
9. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 37,419 out of the advance sanctioned for new roads, to provide for the cost of consuructing road from Jackaria Bandar Road to Sivri Cemetery.
10. Letter from Mr. Hechardas Mooriidhar, complaining of the system of the transfer of properties in the Assessment Book and Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.
11. Letter from Mr. Nasarwanji S. Karanjia, complaining of additions and alterations madeby his neighbour to a house in Girgaum Road and Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.
12. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding report of the Executive Engineer on the delivery and distribution of Pawai Water.
13. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of Loan and Loan Funds.
By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 2nd May, 1890.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAIN

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not influence White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted, making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the immediate benefit in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.
J FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
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S. E. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
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NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
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THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE ead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.
(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)
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IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN, Storekeeper.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMEMT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LD.
COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.
Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazils and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa, or to the office of this paper

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS Glazebrook, late of No. 14 Mount street, in the city of Manchester.
FRANK JOHN WISE, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps and late of Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, late of Sukker.
GEORGE FITZ AUSTIN GAVIN, late a Captain in H. M's. 6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta.
ARTHUR ROWLEY HEYLAND, late Colonel commanding H. M's 1st Bombay Lancers, Deesa.
GEORGE SKOLL, late a Permanent Way Inspector in theimployf of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
ZARA, woman, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th April 1890.
L. RIVETT CARNAC, Administrator General.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 6th May 1890, for the supply to this Company of 650 tons of MOULMEIN or Rangoon 1st class Teak Logs.
The price should include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be considered. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company." The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. M. SLEATER, Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,900 long Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and Independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be typed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass .....Defendant.
Suit No. 268 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass.....Defendants.
SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee syed Street, and Walkeswar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.
Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 515, and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Goculdass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Injee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.
At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
Lot No. 2.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 938, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Gallian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narroo, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.
At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT No. 3.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadacni Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public pa ssage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.
At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT No. 4.
All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 607, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 15, new Survey No. 1257, old No. 55, new No. 1228, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 1261, old No. 56, new No. 11229, and old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 27, 28, new Survey No. 1267, old No. 60, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. 1267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 1267, and containing by admeasurement 2322 and 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT No. 5.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2216, and containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others..Defendants.
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.
By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1890, at 4 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Street, the following immoveable and movable properties, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and inclosed by a double and surrounded on all sides by land which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and the Chawl, standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the engines, gimning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely :—
20 gins
1 engine about 13 to 13 horse-power
1 boiler
1 lathe
1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, oil-fat tures, fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c.. which may be on the premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LOOSE BUILDING MATERIALS NEAR THE GRANT ROAD STATION.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manecksee Eduljee Tadiwalla, Contractor, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., near the Grant Road Station, loose building materials, consisting of pieces of coanlings, rafters, earthpipes, scaffolding, staircase, pieces, of timber, chunam, mortar, ghanee, water casks, wooden gamels, pieces of wood, pieces of bricks, joists, stone slabs, lots of rubble stone, rubbish, carpenters' tools, large lot of bricks, Mangalore tiles, window shutters, bamboos, teak door frames, teak ladders, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 81 of 1889.
Jan Mahomed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina.....Defendant.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, the undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 15th May 1890, at 4 p.m. submit for sale at their sale rooms, the following landed property, viz :—
A piece of land situate at Dharavi, together with the building standing thereon, used as a hyde-press, belonging to the family firm of Khuifabai Damani.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned. Any person who may desire to inspect the premises before the dayof sale, will be allowed such inspection on applying to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON, & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Our Bi-Weekly sale of household furniture and fittings will take place at our Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 3rd inst., at 7 p. m., and will comprise centre and side tables, pier tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, mirror front almirahs, large and small cupboards, upright and flat show cases, dressing and washing tables and glasses, cushioned-seated couches and chairs, hat-stands, a full-sized letter copying press on stand fitted with drawers, large and small-sized iron safes, a large cooking stove, a small consignment of table and hanging billiard lamps, scales, and various other articles.
SHERIFF, SON, & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1890.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often the fatal destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this marvellous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and masculine debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.
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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Hindustan		20,000	500	4 pr. ct.	752½
Bank of Upper India		40,00,0	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras		10,,00	100	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.						
Agra		100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank		40,000	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chartered Mercantile		20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	...
National Bank of India		37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank		50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	623½
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	570
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	885½
Coranagutch Mills	600	500	500	15	546
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	616
Choria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	412½
David Mill	1,600	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	595
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	775
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	606xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	50	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	790xd
Khandesh	75	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khanegaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Lopoid	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	710
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Guibarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manoc (Joe Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,165
Maugeo	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Merarji Jeendas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,585
Mathuradas Mills & Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	280
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	225	225	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	60
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	360
Southern India	1,400	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	232	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	355
Star of India	1,000	100	1,000	40	560
Syadosh Mills	300	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	675	1,000	1,000	50	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 100	... / ...	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
Badhanpike & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bombay Land Improvement and Building Co	625	80	125	Nil	45
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	82	45	Rs. 45	830
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500			
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl.
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	..	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20.	360
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	265
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 20	370
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Sandy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Hastings	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treachor and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,375
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	900	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert-Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	330xd
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	20	110
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	3350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	150	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	501
Mercantile	71,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Beroar	12,000	80	500	45	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	99½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	355
Sassoon	500	500	50	60	500
Sind and Panjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Star	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Utd	400	2,000	750	55	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gtd 5 per ct	...	£100	All at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	... at 5 p.c	420

LEPROSY has of late assumed such large dimensions in the Baltic provinces, especially in the province of Estland, that it has been found necessary to take steps towards building an asylum for those unfortunate people. The first institution of this kind will be founded at Dorpat. Subscription concerts, and lotteries are now being got up for this object in different parts of Russia.

...spondent relates the follow... ...n's Ambassadorial presents. ...arrived one or two of the ...him, and were agreeably ...he return call was not only ...s large and elegant red ...that the higher the rank ...but also with a bundle of ...natural consequence there ...ah to make the Amban's ...he presents of Chinese silk ceased!

PROFESSIONAL beautifiers (writes Miss Mantalini in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are on the increase. Although civilisation is rather behind savagedom in this respect—using whiting and rouge only, and not having got as far as streaking its face with yellow ochre—the difference is only one of degree. The beautifier to whom I refer has started in London after some experience in Paris, where the "art" is at its prime. She has three degrees of "beautifying" a face which means that she lays on the preparations in five different thicknesses. I thought I would try it myself. It was quickly done. First, the face is sponged with hot water and dried. Then something out of a bottle was carefully applied and allowed to dry, and over this a layer of another mixture was rubbed on. This gives a smooth and white appearance to the skin. The cheeks were artistically rouged, the eyebrows pencilled, and a dark line made under the eyes, and the artist declared enthusiastically that "I was a beautiful make-up." I had my forehead enamelled, too, just for an experiment. A sort of whiting in solution is applied till a sufficient thickness has dried on the skin, and that is enamelling. It looks ghastly in the daylight. The maker-up admitted this; and said another drawback to enamelling was that "the wearer mustn't laugh or it would crack. "Indeed," she said, "ladies of fashion don't smile much, for laughter is destructive to certain sorts of make-up; enamelling is only for evening. It's too plain for midnight."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 3
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 10 0
MUTTON—	1st Sort. 2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0 / 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 / 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 / 0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 / 0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 2 6 / 0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 3 / 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6 / ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 / 0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0 / 0 3 0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	22 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 0
Karrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
„ „ per maund	0 3 0
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
„ per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 0 0
„ „ per maund	0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy	5 8 0
„ per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
„ per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	0 12 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 4 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
„ common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree „ per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3 8 0
Cooby (Horse Gram), per pharra	2 6 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	3 0 0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per pharra	4 0 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per pharra	7 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	6 0 0
Do. Common, per pharra	4 0 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. pharra	6 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. pharra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per pharra	2 8 0
Do. (old) do.	2 2 0
Oats, per pharra	2 6 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per pharra	2 8 0
Linseed, per pharra	5 0 0
Maize, per pharra	2 8 0
Moong, per pharra	4 8 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5 0 0
Mussoor, per pharra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per pharra	2 8 0
Peas, per pharra	3 4 0
Toor, per pharra	3 0 0
„ Dall, 1st sort	5 4 0
„ 2nd sort	4 8 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra	3 0 0
Warree or Verago, per pharra	4 0 0
Kong, per pharra	2 12 0
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 14 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 8 0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 14 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 4 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2 14 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 8 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 1 6
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
„ small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11
Salt, 2nd sort	0 0 9
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
„ Hens, each	3 0 0
„ Chickens, large, each	0 6 0

SMOKELESS powder suppresses the famous red trowsers of the French infantry and will involve other changes of uniform so as to render the soldier less conspicuous to unseen marksmen. The red trowsers were introduced in 1829, owing to the cheapness and permanence of the dye.

A STAINED glass window, given by the South Wales Borderers (24th Regiment) in memory of their comrades who fell in the Burma campaign, has been erected in the "Priory" Church, Brecon, the territorial district of the regiment. The memorial brass beneath it records the name of every man (fifty-one in all) who fell in action or died of disease during the campaign of 1886-7-8.

MR. WHISTLER, the artist and etcher, is an American, although he has been so long domiciled in this country that we have come to look upon him as an Englishman. He was very near being turned into a soldier. He was sent to the big Military Academy, West Point, near New York, when young, to study for a commission, but the artistic instinct was stronger in him than the passion for fighting. He quitted West Point, and soon afterwards, in 1857, sailed for Europe to pursue his art studies, which he at first followed in Paris. Mr. Whistler is one of the most charming, as he is certainly not the least eccentric, men in London. He is essentially an American, with all the high nervous organisation and energy of his people. He is, nevertheless, an extremely patient and laborious worker. The number of etchings which he has done must now amount to some three or four hundred, and etching of a task which requires no little patient labour and perseverance. There is great division of opinion in Art circles as to his merits as a painter, but none as to his unquestioned eminence as an etcher.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sorosis Club, 4 p.m.
Music at Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.
Persian Club Institute, Lecture, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Gamreni Gori," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Baroque Queen of England, from Bangkok. Yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Bussorah; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; Ursa (s), Chittagong; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf; and Hindoo (s), Mandvi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Patna (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Roma (s), Hamburg; Mirzapore (s), London, &c.; Maltby (s), Hull; L. M. S. Mayo, Aden; and H. M. S. Pigeon, Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais entered and the s.s. Douro left the dock on Thursday; and the s.s. Henry Bolckow and John Bright entered, and the s.s. Worsley Hall left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa and Bisagno entered, and the s.s. Thibet left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Shri Kalbadevi Temple fair will be opened at Fydownee to-morrow, and will continue for three successive days.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sorosis Club takes place in the Albert Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

N. M. P., KHETWADY BRANCH, BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of April.—Daily average attendance, 184; and admissions, 1,752.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for the month of April shows:—Daily average attendance, 182·67; admissions, 1,966; and prevailing diseases mumps and consilitis.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—M. Celestino Menezes, the Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay, has been appointed Consul of Portugal in Para.

MUSIC AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway V. R. Corps will play a programme of dance music at the Mechanics' Institute this evening at 7 o'clock (railway time).

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.—Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., of Bombay, have been appointed purveyors to his Excellency Lord Harris.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—A concert is announced to take place in the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Monday evening, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. The admission is only annas 4 and to front seats annas 8.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jeewanjee J. Mody, B. A., will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Self-Improvement Association in the Institute of the Persian Club, Esplanade, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., on his recent "Tour in Europe."

ROBBING A SLEEPING CHILD.—Siddik Adam, residing at Gildor Street, reports that whilst his son, aged nine years, was lying asleep outside his room on Wednesday night last, some person stole a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 5, from his neck.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th April, 1890, shows an increase in the corresponding week of 1889, of 138,154 maunds, and Rs. 18,932 in the earnings.

AN INSANE POLICE SEPOY.—Narayen Kalloo, a police ramoosee, was taken to the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday, as he had been showing signs of insanity and ultimately became very violent. The following morning, he was examined by the police surgeon Dr. Sidney Smith, and being declared to be insane, was ordered to be removed to the Lunatic Asylum, Colabs, to which place he was taken in the course of that day.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at Victoria Gardens at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Black Prince ..... J Jubb.
Divertiment	On ancient Scotch Melodies ..... Akermann.
Waltz	White Wings ..... May Ostlere.
Fantasia	Folk songs of Italy ..... E Pamperzotti.
Song	Mona ..... Stephen Adams
Waltz	Bei uns Z'haus ..... J Strauss.
Mazurka	Greeting to London ..... Kuhner.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Ramchunder Hurree, aged 52 years, a peon in the Arsenal, was knocked down by a carriage at Hancock Bridge on Thursday evening. The coachman, it would seem, called out to Ramchunder, who evidently losing his presence of mind on discovering his dangerous position ran right in front of the carriage, and was in consequence run over. Two of his ribs were fractured, and shortly after the occurrence he became unconscious, in which condition he still remains. He is at present lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital, in a critical condition.

NEW PARSI SOCIAL DRAMA.—As will be seen from an advertisement, published in another column, the Alfred Dramatic Club will perform this evening at the Gaiety Theatre their new drama, entitled "Gamreni Gori," or the "Village Beauty," written by the well-known dramatist, Mr. Bahmanji Naoroji Kabraji, and adapted in a very clever style to Parsee social life. The piece has been recently performed before crowded houses, and proved most popular with the Gujarati speaking public, and it is expected that there will be a large gathering to-night. It is interspersed with appropriate songs and replete with fun and allusions to local topics.

SURRENDERING TO JUSTICE.—Jumnadas Pramanandas, against whom his mother Ambubai had obtained a warrant of arrest for the theft of her jewellery, valued at Rs. 385, was placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts. It will be remembered that whilst the family members of Ambubai were absent from home, having gone to take part in some religious ceremonies of their casternen, Jumnadas entered the room of his mother and stole all her jewellery. Having deposited these valuables with some friends of his, he fled to Junagadh, and on his returning to Bombay the other day, surrendered himself to justice. Mr. Dyabhai, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the widow, and after a witness had been examined on the above facts, the case was adjourned.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Sadasiv Succaram and Ramlall Canjee were placed before Mr. Richardson by Constable Nelmes, charged with assaulting a Bania, named Jadowjee Luxmidass, on the night of the 26th April. As the complainant was on his way to the Kennedy Seaface to perform some devotional ceremonies, the two accused, in company with another, met him in a lane in Koomberwada and demanded money from him which he refused. Thereupon the third accused, who was not arrested, laid hold of Jadowjee and threw him on the ground. He was then belaboured with sticks and injured on the head, which necessitated his being conveyed to hospital. Both the delinquents pleaded not guilty, but being convicted by his worship were sentenced each to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAHOMEDAN AND PURDASEE RIOT AT RIPON ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Rugman Wuna and four other Purdasees were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with riotous and disorderly behaviour at Ripon Road on the 19th March last. On the morning of the date in question, a dispute arose between some Purdasees and a Mahomedan, when some abusive language was used. About 1 p.m. the same day another quarrel took place between the Purdasees and the Mahomedan residents in that locality, when sticks were freely used by the Purdasees. The police had to be called, when the five accused who were the principal movers in the affray were arrested. Upon the evidence adduced the magistrate convicted the five accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and he further ordered them to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for a period of six months.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

67-90—Conroy and B Govindram Girdharidas and another *vs* Mohomed Haji Cosman and another.

For investegation of Panperism.

24-90—In person—Panchi *vs* Devji Shamji and others—Jefferson, B D and K.

50-89—In person—Foolbai and another *vs* Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G.

23-90—Balkrishna and D—Krishnanath Narayen and another *vs* Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
For Consent Decree.

100-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others *vs* Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D and Thakurdas, D and C.

101-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others *vs* Nandoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D, and Thakurdas, D and C.
Postponed Long Cause.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jegannath *vs.* Vithul Ramji and others—Payne, G. and S.
Defended New Long Causes.

32-90—Pestonji and R—Buldeo Ramrutton *vs.* Hanmuntram Chaturbhooj and others—Payne, G and S.

56-90—Tyabji and D—Kanaravana Manalena Villey *vs* Nundramdas Hiranund—Conroy and B.

84-90—Wadia and G—Jamnaji Dossabhoy Pagdiwalla *vs* Jan Mahomed Ghoum—M H Khan.

86-90—Tyabji and D—Lithambaram Chittayar and another *vs* Vasham Khialdas and another—Conroy and B.

99-90—H Bicknell for pauper—Shaik Mohidin Shaik Edroo and others *vs* Nandan Banecram. In person.

233-90—Little S F and N Nanoomul *alias* Nanakram Assoomul *vs* Dharamdas Panjoomul and others—Wadia and G.

THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

DR. J. L. MILTON, Senior Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for diseases of the skin, London, has published a most important pamphlet on the subject of leprosy. In it he says:—

Some considerable time ago Dr. Unna of Hamburg communicated to a medical congress held in Germany the particulars of a case in which leprosy of the worst type seemed to be quickly and thoroughly cured. The patient was a lady from Brazil, and though the disease was only of two years' standing, it had extensively invaded the frame, the limbs especially being badly attacked. I need scarcely say that rapidity of progress is a most ominous sign. Moreover, the conjunctivæ were seriously affected, the change of colour which precedes the kind of exfoliation seen in the later stages of the disease being already noticeable, and accompanied by photophobia. The patient had also acquired the hot penetrating smell peculiar to the leper, in itself a certain sign of deep-seated mischief.

Dr. Unna took the precaution of having the case photographed, so that the explanation of success not unfrequently tendered on such occasions, that there had been a mistake in the diagnosis, could not hold good here. Besides, he was thoroughly familiar with the disease, having studied it in Norway, where it is so widely spread, and where he heard the sad confession that all treatment had been a failure; the cheering experience of those gentlemen who recount the potent virtues of chaoul-moogra and gurghun oils, and of those who, according to the report of the College of Physicians, cure leprosy in six weeks, not having apparently penetrated so far as these northern regions.

Some histological facts which he observed, but which however he does not particularise, having led the author of the communication to conclude that the bacillus of leprosy cannot exist without oxygen, requires indeed an ample supply of it, he resolved to begin with frictions intended to cut off the access of air. The substances employed for this purpose were chrysarobin, pyrogallic acid, resorcin and fish-oil paste; all in the form of ointment 10 per cent. strength. These ointments were rubbed in daily on different parts of the body, each part, however, being subjected to the operation of one remedy exclusively. The pyrogallic acid was soon abandoned, as it was found to irritate the skin seriously and even set up vesication; the chrysophanic acid did not appear to do much good, and the ichthyol and resorcin preparations were too weak. The two first were accordingly given up, and the formula for the resorcin was exchanged for one of 20 per cent., while the ichthyol ointment was raised to a strength of equal parts of the oil-salt and diluting material. Dr. Unna does not say that the first trails were a failure, but his silence as to any improvement and the immediate change to a different method, are significant enough with respect to his view of the results. Judging, however, by my own experince I feel on the other hand strongly disposed to conclude that they were really of great service—indeed laid the foundation of the cure—there being in its way no greater mistake than to imagine that the curative effects of remedies for diseases of the skin must necessarily be revealed to view directly they came into operation.

Be this as it may the result of the change was most satisfactory. The patient, it is true, could not always bear the resorcin ointment of the strenght just mentioned, and it was found necessary to suspend it every now and then; but the change for the better was so manifest that the indication to continue the use of the remedy could not be mistaken. The ichthyol preparation produced no result of this kind, and was therefore never intermitted, its operation being materially assisted a little later on by giving it also internally, presumably in the shape of pills. The employment of these vigorous measures was speedily followed by the most cheering success, the symptoms generally improving. Some of the tubercles, however, proved refractory, and these Dr. Unna decided to attack with pyrogallic acid ointment 5 per cent. strength. Later on resorcin was used with the view of relieving the morbid state of the mucous membrane of the nose, and a short period of respite being allowed in order that the patient might gather strength, pyrogallic acid and chrysarobin were again rubbed in, while ichthyol was given internally. At a still later period puffing of the skin was met with salicylic plaister, while the stains were attacked with mercurial.

This last course seemed to give the death-blow to all visible signs of the disease, and at the end of seventeen weeks the patient appeared to be entirely free from it. She herself was evidently enough confident on this head, for though, while she thought she was in danger of death and disfigurement, she was profuse in her acknowledgment of the benefits which the skill of her medical attendant was bestowing on her, she now refused to attend at the Congress and show herself; and as ingratitude of this kind very rarely assumes a rampant form till the patient feels that it can be displayed with impunity, we may, with a fair degree of certainty, assume that so far as her own sensations went, the lady was nearly if not perfectly cured. Nor regarded as a test of the patient's condition is such a conviction to be rejected; on the contrary, considerable value attaches to it. The most obtuse person who enters the gates of a hospital, the incorrigibly stupid patient who never can be made to understand anything else, understands at any rate how he is getting on, often quite as well as the medical man who is going to prescribe for him.

Dr. Milton then goes on to say:—

My own experience coincides closely with that of Dr. Unna. While treating a case of anæsthetic leprosy which was doing fairly well under chaulmoogra, and De Valaugin's famous old remedy, the solvent solution, I received from him the communication alluded to. I decided to give the system a fair trial, limiting it, however, to the second stage; that is to say, the treatment with ichthyol and resorcin only, but prescribing the former also internally in the shape of pills from the very first. The effect was excellent. The patient, though much pulled down by the disease, bore the remedies extremely well; before long both the anæsthesia and the staining had materially lessened, and when I last saw the case everything pointed to a cure.

Since then I have employed these medicines extensively in some bad cases of erythema perstans, to which I consider anæsthetic leprosy closely allied, though classed with the tuberculæ, and I have found them singularly beneficial; with the occasional exception, too, of a very strong solution of resorcin they are easily supported by the patient. I feel therefore quite warranted in recommending a trial in leprosy of the two last-named medicines, the ichthyol especially being a particularly safe drug: while the irritation set up by resorcin always creeps on slowly, is never in point

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADHRA," Lescoek's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

BOAT FOR SALE.—Newly and well-built 26 feet long by 5 feet broad. Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED, Comfortable Phaetons and Tonga Dawks ready 1st from Poona Camp, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomad Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

CONCERT—COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, MONDAY, May 5th, 8-30 m.p. Admission Ans 4, front Seats, Annas 8.

LOST.—On the 20th April, a PROMISSORY NOTE for Rs. 1046-14-0, signed by Messrs. MACONOCHIE, BUDRIDAS and Co., in favour of Rustomjee Pestonjee Dalal. A HANDSOME REWARD will be given to whoever brings the same to Dhobi Talao.

ON VIEW at Craig Lodge, Bandora Hill, Mr. F. Leuthardt's valuable English-made household furniture, upright grand pianoforte, high-wheeled dog-cart, horses, books, &c., to be sold on SUNDAY, 4th May.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Four kinds daily, everyday different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Rs. 1-8 per pound. English and French Sweets, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holders can show high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR G. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD, Owner proceeding to Europe, OPEN CARRIAGE, Paris built, and pair of HORSES. Apply VIATOR, care of this paper.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite 2 times of India Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—ESRAILM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, 2 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. W. ORR'S valuable furniture by Wimbridge and Jamsetji e Nowrojee, piano, horses, carriages, &c., at the Grange, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—Pair of well-matched Grey Arab GALLOWAYS and 1 Bay Arab HORSE, 14-2, good for saddle and harness. Apply to F. Y. SMITH, 75, Medows Street, Bombay.

REQUIRED a MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, 1st Worcester Regiment. Average Dining Members 20. Apply stating terms to MESS PRESIDENT, Worcester Regiment, Poona.

WANTED.—English, Marathi and Guzerathi COMPOSITORS. Apply to the CONDUCTOR, PERSEVERING PRINTING PRESS, Grant Road, Bombay.

WANTED by a Gentleman and Wife (English) without children, small unfurnished BUNGALOW, or part of a Bungalow, in good locality. Address stating rent and full particulars to No. 204, care of this paper.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the Bombay Gazette has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," Bombay Gazette Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah. Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.—From 1st July, an Upper-storied Bungalow, in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished. Rs. 250. Apply to "X. W." care of this paper.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, Commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—Handsome CHESTNUT PONY; splendid jumper and goes in harness. Price Rs. 300. Also English built Pony Cart. Rs. 350. Apply to "N.," care of this paper.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

GLYCERINE.—Chemically pure S. G. 1260, 28lbs. tin, 10 annas per lb; 1 lb. annas 12. Ether for Ice Machine, Re. 1 per lb. at Jacob's Oil Rs. 16 per doz.; Re. 1-10 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 7-8 per doz.; Re. 1 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., MINT ROAD, Fort.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, set, all moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

HOLLOWAY and Co's London-made Eight-day Office Clocks, Rs. 40, with 5 years' Guarantee. Steinhauer and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT.—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 3 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding to CHINA, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ballwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Ballwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BALLWALLA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re-1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P.," care of this office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

S. S. "NETHERBY HALL," ARRIVED 2ND MAY, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1890.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHION on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 23, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE. MR. C. A. GRAVES. DENTAL SURGEON. HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD. (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION. SPECTACLES vs. BLINDNESS.

THE symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and either from Ignorance or feeling of difference the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight often resulting in blindness.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

OFFICES: 41, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. 20 and 21, Mount Road, Madras, And 20, Tyndale Place, London, N.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried, DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883 81, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR US8 IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—Times
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—Lancet.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited, CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS. 28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application. LONDON HOUSE. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 27, LEADENHALL STREET.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S Man-of-War Pigeon, Captain Floyd, sailed yesterday for Colombo, whence she will proceed to Trincomali.

THE steam-ship Ursa, 1,796 tons, Captain Phippen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong with a cargo of rice.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain W Bray, will sail to-day for Jeddah, Hoodeida, &c., with a general cargo and 1,222 pilgrims on board.

THE steam-ship Maltby, 1,803 tons, Captain P W Sherwood, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo, and Mr. C Tyler, as cabin passenger.

THE Coasting steam ship Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mandvi, &c, with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Biagno 1,490 tons, Captain F C Valle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 17 deck passengers.

THE barque Queen of England, 542 tons, Captain E G Spencer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F Ioily, sails to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Webster, Mrs, Webster, Miss Webster, and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain R J Phillip, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. P Batty, Mrs. R Tay, Miss Ash and 20 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolokow, 639 tons, Captain W. McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah, with a general cargo, 23 cases opium, 1 horse, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. D'Silva, Mr. S Sassoon, Dr. S B Robilla, and 96 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J Avern, will sail to-day for London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Penstone, Mrs Richardson and infant, Lieut R Booth, Mr Woodale, Mrs Aves and nurse, Mrs White, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 987 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 16 chests opium, 2 horses, 159 mules, and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Sutton, Mr J G Coutts, Mr Braidwood, Col Galloway, Mr A R Duarte, two Mahomedan gentlemen and 102 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Henzada	1340	Avern	A	B I S N Co
,, C. Drummond	1934	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, H. Boickow	1139	Mcadam	C	P & O S N Co
,, Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	P Muir & Co
,, Harewood	1664	Thompson	E	Volkart Brothers
,, Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W & A Graham & Co
,, Rotherfield	1813	McFer	J	Mackintosh & Co.
,, Emir	2516	Robson	M	K. Nixon & Co
La Bourdonnais	1274	Stillet	M	Martins & Co
,, C. Branch	1515	Retson	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Moonstone	1360	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Rosario	1238	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Roma	1675	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.
,, John Bright	1739	Walker		

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Neera	.....	Shepherd & Co.
,, Bheema	.....	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Methley Hall	1916	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Arabia	1331	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Besagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni.
,, Donar	1041	Kuhn	5	Glade & Co.
,, Kaiser	540	Nakodi	6	Shepherd & Co
,, Malwa	1694	Nantes	7	P & O S N Co
,, Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
,, Ehrenfels	1531	Kayser	10	Glade & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Bray	13	H Cassim & Co.
,, Rydal Hall	2139	Jenkins	15	E Bates & Co.
,, Kent	1120	Johnson	16	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Bq Q. of England	Spencer	Bangkok, Feb. 26.
2	H. Bolckow (s)	McAdam	Bussorah, April 17.
	Bisagno (s)	Valle	Hoogkong, Apr. 9.
	Ursa (s)	Phippen	Chittagong.
	Pemba (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvi, May 1,

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Patna (s)	Phillip	Calcutta, &c.
	Roma (s)	Taylor	Hamburg.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, &c.
	Maltby (s)	Sherwood	Hull.
	I. M. S. Mayo	Aves	Aden.
	H. M. S. Pigeon	Floyd	Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamers Bisagno, for China, &c.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
,, Labourdonnais, for Aden via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, Icely, for Mauritius.
,, Henzada, Avern, for London via Kurrachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April. 25 Euphrates s ..... Hurill ..... Rangoon, April 21.
,, Shahzada ..... Mathewson ..... Moulmein, April 22.
For Halladale Ship Peters ..... New York, Jan. 8.
Nilesh ..... Clark ..... Montevideo, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

28 Steamers Pachumba and Castle Dale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April. 30 Dalhousie ..... Rangoon.
Nadia. s ..... Bombay.
Camorta s ..... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

29 Clan Sinclair s ..... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2315 Arabia (s), Laird.

FOR HAVRE & LIVERPOOL.
2182 Methley Hall (s), Wilcox.

FOR LONDON.
2383 Coromandel (s), Reeves.

FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.
1341 Henzada (s), Avern.

FOR GENOA.
1360 Moonstone (s), Martyr.

FOR HULL.
1804 Maltby (s), Sherwood.

FOR ANTWERP.
2531 Bellagio (s), Blacklock.
2139 Rydal Hall (s).

FOR DUNKIRK.
1904 Clan Drummond (s), Harrison.
1496 Clan Maclean (s), Roberts.
1794 Drummond (s), Chubb.
1739 John Bright (s), Walker.

FOR GENOA AND TORRE.
1843 Rotherfield (s), McFee.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1623 Kent (s), Johnson.

FOR GENOA & MARSEILLES.
2620 Emir (s), Robson.

FOR CETTE & MARSEILLES.
1558 Harewood (s), Thompson.

FOR HAMBURG.
1459 Drachenfels (s), Groot.
1624 Ehrenfels (s), Kayser.

FOR ODESSA.
1238 Rosario (s), Brown.

FOR MASSOWAH.
917 Mobile (s), Hughes.

FOR CHINA.
1694 Malwa (s), Browne.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.

FOR RICE PORT.
1739 Arbib Brothers (s), Wiseman.

FOR PICKED PORTS.
1948 Germania (s), Thomas.
1515 Longstone. (s), Thompson.

FOR RENT.
1011 Donar (s), Kuhn.

FOR ADEN.
1697 Bokhara (s), Weighell.
1260 LaBourdonnais (s), Sibilet.
1589 Siam (s), Weighell.

FOR KARACHI.
1845 Cedar Branch (s), Ritson.

FOR CALCUTTA.
2041 Nawab (s), Carson.

UNFIXED STEAMERS.
1504 Bryn Glas (s), Bethell.
2131 Durham (s), Mathias.
1746 Eton (s), Newcombe.
2510 Indrapura (s), Megill.
1920 Latona (s), Bourchette.
2414 Sullamut (s), Webber.

OPEN CHARTER.
1566 Lord Londonderry (s), Arthur.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
I. M. S. Mayo, Ayes.
H. M. S. Pigeon, Floyd.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeves.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

CALENDAR.—MAY 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... May 5th, 2h. 0'2m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 11th, 9h. 12'9m. p.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 19th, 1h. 9'9m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 27th, 3h. 25'2m. a.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.		Sun-set.		High Water.		Low Water.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat.	3	"Rast Goftar" Defamation Case, 2-30 p.m. The Slater Defamation Case, 11 a.m.	5	32	6	22	10 10	35m 35 s	4 4	2m 18 s
Sun.	4	4th Sunday after Easter. English mail expected per s. s. Peninsular	5	31	6	22	11 11	12m 8 s	4 4	33m 57 s
Mon.	5	.....	5	30	6	23	11 0	50m 22 s	5 6	7m 15 s
Tues.	6	.....	5	30	6	23	0 1	35 s 10 s	5 6	44m 59 s
Wed.	7	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5	29	6	23	0 1	16m 57 s	6 7	22m 45 s
Thr.	8	.....	5	29	6	24	0 1	56m 32 s	7 8	0m 45 s
Fri.	9	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Bokhara.	5	29	6	24	1 1	32m 49 s	7 8	40m 5 s

Left Aden on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

THE London financial quotations wired through Reuter under yesterday evening's date, show no change in any item. The quotation of 46 9-16d. per oz. for Bar Silver is confirmed by private telegrams, and Wednesday's rates for Rupee Securities are repeated in each denomination. Consols remained at 97 7-8; and French Rentes in Paris at 89.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday makes the Reserve 41 per cent. of the Liabilities, thus showing a decrease in the former of 3 per cent. The Bank of England rate remained at 3 per cent, and the market rates of discount were still 1½ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2¼ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The particulars of the weekly Specie shipments have not yet come to hand.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats firmer, but the total sales only reached 8,000 bales, of which the small proportion of 200 bales were Surats. The spot price of Mid.-American was unaltered at 6 7-16d., but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower, at 6 3-8d. for May deliveries to 6 25-64d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton Oomras of all grades (and including Ginned) and Good Hingunghat, were 1-16d. higher, other growths being unchanged. The Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid-Uplands recovered the late fall of 1-16 cent, and was again quoted yesterday at 12 cents, but August Futures were three points lower at 11'83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales yesterday, and 3,000 the day before, and the total figures from the opening of the season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years]:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts...	2,000	3,700	6,300
Five days' do.	13,000	23,400	25,500
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,645,000	5,401,400	5,248,500

The tone of our local Cotton market has continued to be dull, and transactions have again been upon a small scale; but no further decline in prices has been established. The day's purchases sum up under 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were of Bhownugger, taken at Rs. 204-7 per candy; the balance consisting in about equal proportions of Bengals, at Rs. 187; Barsee, at Rs. 220; Veraval, at Rs. 170-85; and Bharie, at Rs. 195-200 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day for export, in a firm market, but without change in prices of any description.

SEEDS have also been firm in tone, but in limited request for the present, and a comparatively small business has transpired to-day, on the basis of last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,078 bales.
Wheat	37,499 cwts.
Linseed	14,405 ,,
Rapeseed	6,878 ,,
Gingelly	2,174 ,,
Poppy Seed	5,989 ,,
Groundnuts	904 ,,
Castor Seed	4,010 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak. The Brynglas (s), now discharging in port, has been fixed for Trieste and Venice at about 19s. per ton. Business has been done for Antwerp, for immediate shipment, at 19s, and for May shipment at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but fairly steady all day with but a limited business doing. Is. 5 13-16d. was reported to have been done in three months' sight Credits, for all May delivery, but the rate could not be repeated; and we closed at yesterday's rates, say:

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 5 21-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 5 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5½d.	,,
Credits do.	.....1s. 5 27-32d	,,
Francs do.	.....1'87½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with little doing either for Money or Account. The cash price for Fours advanced to 102¼ on that rate being received from Calcutta, but closed at 102 3-16; while for the next account 102 5-16 has been the general rate, though 1-16 per cent. higher was named for a time. 104 is now the nominal price of 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES, on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, have attracted rather more attention to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 100 in Madras United; of Rs. 35 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 30 in Hindustan; of Rs. 10 in Manekji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5each in Central India and Connaught, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading, third issue are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 830. Bank of Bombay n ares have advanced Rs. 7½, say to Rs. 952½ per s are.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 4TH MAY, 1890.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Missa Coelestia.—Hymns 126 part, 3, 323 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 172, 298 and 24.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 176, and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 382, 292 and 24.
The Offertories for Church expenses and Poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 242 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 291 and 370.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 241, 303 and 377.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 119, 517 and 377.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck. Subject "an extraordinary occurrence." Holy Communion after Service.
8 p.m—Special Evangelistic Service for Soldiers and Sailors.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Mr. John Clarkson.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Cordial invitations to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Gardner
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.
Ps. 116, v. 13, tune 92.
Hy. 320.
Par. 35, v. 3, tune 9.
Ps. 103, tune 154.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Bellagio in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	12	22	8	17
Teheran	2	12	55	...	47
Suez	2	2	30	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd May, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	19	...	5
,, Kurrachee	...	16	...	3
,, Madras	2	43	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 28th April 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,960,000
Remitted from 1st to 26th April 1890	2,324,300
Balance to be remitted from 27th April 1890 to 31st March 1891	12,635,700

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PURVIS.—At Bombay, on 2nd May, Katherine Blanche, (Katie) the youngest daughter of G. R. Purvis. Funeral will arrive at the Sewree Cemetery, at 7 o'clock this morning (Saturday). Friends please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARRETT.—April 26, at Kodaikanal, the wife of A H Garrett, Esq., of a daughter.
KIPPING.—April 25, at Coconada, the wife of T Kipping, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

THE Council of the British Association has submitted to the War Office, the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for India, and the Civil Service Commissioners a memorial recommending that steps should be taken to introduce a system of marks for physical efficiency in addition to the intellectual examination by which candidates for the public services are at present selected. The idea is not a new one in principle, although the system of marking suggested by the memorial is different from what previous advocates of athletic examinations have had in their minds. As far back as 1878 a joint

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE SURVIVORS OF BALACLAVA AND THE MUTINY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Mr. Norris, M.P., has given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons to the destitute condition of several of the survivors of Balaclava and the Mutiny.

On Mr. Norris giving notice, Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, admitted that these men, who had undoubtedly served their country well, deserved help.

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

The labour demonstrations all over the Continent passed off peacefully to-day.

Great crowds paraded in Paris, but no attempt at a disturbance was made.

At Vienna, Brussels, Liege, and Amsterdam labourers held demonstrations, but all were quite orderly.

The German labourers made no public manifestation.

In London the demonstration was of trifling proportions.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The House of Commons divided on Mr. Parnell's amendment to reject Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Bill at an early hour this morning, the result being a defeat for Mr. Parnell by eighty votes.

LABOUR RIOTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 2.

Two thousand labourers, on strike at Turcoing and Roubaix, attacked the factories at which they had been formerly employed and assaulted the hands taken on in their places. The troops were called out, and the rioters dispersed.

THE SOUTH OF INDIA RAILWAY BILL.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Royal Assent to the South of India Railway Purchase Bill was affixed to-day.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The race for the One Thousand Guineas was run this afternoon with the following result :—

Semolina	1
Memoir	2
Fatuite	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

RIOTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The labour demonstrations passed off in an orderly manner throughout Europe and America.

In Paris last evening a disorderly crowd assembled in the streets, and as they refused to disperse and resisted the police, they were charged by the Cavalry, who wounded thirty of them.

Many arrests were made.

A SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A Socialist demonstration took place on the Thames Embankment yesterday.

A procession was then formed and marched to Hyde Park, where some violent speeches were made ; but only a little enthusiasm was elicited.

Only about two thousand people were present, and these dispersed quietly.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The Land Purchase Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of eighty votes.

Sir George Balfour said that the time had not yet come for handing over to the Irish local bodies partial control, as these bodies are now working on political lines, and are certain to frustrate the designs of Government.

THE P. W. ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A Resolution appears in to-morrow's *Gazette* on the report of the Committee of the Public Works Accounts. The principal recommendations of the Committee are accepted by the Government of India, and the abolition or simplification of forms and procedure are sanctioned in this Resolution. Cordial thanks by the Government are given to Mr. Macdonal, president, on whom the greater part of the labour of dealing with the report fell, and to Colonel Harvey, and Mr. Gardner, officers associated with Mr. Macdonal. The report is characterised by prudence and complete mastery of the subject.

ACCELERATION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

The traffic managers of the Madras and G. I. P Railways have submitted to their Boards proposals for the acceleration of mail trains between Bombay and Madras.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, with the outward English mails of the 25th April, left here for Aden at 1 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	75¼
4½ per cent. ,,	77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
Bar Silver	46 9-16d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £ 23,800,000, decrease, £ 300,000 ; public deposits, £ 8,800,000 ; increase £1,200,000 ; other deposits, £ 26,200,000, decrease, £ 200,000 ; other securities, £ 23,400,000, increase ; notes and gold, £14,400,000 ; reserves, £9,600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 2.—The barometer continues to fall; the change is generally rather brisk ; distribution little changed, except that low pressure is appearing over the Carnatic. Winds are north-north-westerly over North-western India and down the west of the Peninsula, south-westerly to southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal, and easterly in North Bengal and Behar. The temperature on the whole has risen, and the mean is above the average, except in the Punjab, the highest maximum being a 111 degrees in Khandwa. Slight showers have fallen in North Punjab and Malabar with moderate showers in East Bengal generally. The weather is less settled. Rain is likely to extend in the Peninsula and thunder with showers in the North-West.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Forto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

WHY do we go to the theatre ? I know perfectly well why we come away sometimes. We are disappointed in the heroine—she has shrieked too vehemently, or languished too affectedly, or we have had enough of other people's miseries and find a return to our own light affliction department quite refreshing, or we come away simply because we want our supper. But why do we go ? Perhaps to improve our grammar, it used to be said that the bar, the pulpit, and the stage were the places to teach correct English. Not now—one need not be a purist or a pedant to smile at such a recommendation at this time of the world's day. Let us go to the theatre for the newest of slang, for the most daring appropriations of French or American jargon—but for grammar, no—the pulpit and the bar may still be able to supply us with scanty remnants of English as she ought be spoken, but the stage has long sold off its stock-in-trade of that perishable commodity. And many would shake their heads at the suggestion that we go to the theatre to improve our minds, our morals, or our manners—they say the minds, morals, and manners that could be improved by such a course of study must be peculiar. Too true—but it must be owned that many of us are peculiar nowadays. Then, perhaps, we go to the theatre to see our friends. This seems likely, if we take note of the wonderful gadding about from box to box that goes on there, giving one the idea that people lived in perpetual solitude and were only permitted to see their friends on rare occasions at the theatre on payment of a fee of £2-2-0, or £3-3-0, according to quantity and quality. Or perhaps we go to see the latest fashions—to bring away ideas for new dresses, and picturesque bonnets, or to take lessons in artistic hair arrangements, a study in which no one denies the stage that proficiency which in grammar and pronunciation they have had to yield pre-eminence.

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And some, I notice, go to the theatre to make love—a very uncomfortable place for the operation, if shyness, like dress improvers, had not gone out. And some go merely to criticize—a less agreeable employment than love-making even under the fifty-inch range of a chaperone's eye-glass. And a few go to refresh their minds—to read another story besides their own well thumbed every-day edition. Pleasure, pure and simple, takes one or two to the play. Darby and Joan celebrate their wedding anniversary in the pit with interludes of bitter beer and biscuits, and a supper of oysters which next day does not recall such happy memories. And Phyllis and her country bridegroom indulge themselves on their honeymoon with such pleasure as the gallery and sour oranges afford—pleasure, so called, though sniffings and surreptitious eye-moppings at pathetic parts are queer methods of showing it.

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We must indeed own that we take our pleasure sadly. I felt the truth of the remark when the curtain fell on the last scene of Mr. Sydney Grundy's new piece at the Haymarket—" A Village Priest," suggested by the French play " Le Secret de la Terreuse." It was not the spectators' fault that their manner of taking pleasure was sad ; it was Mr. Grundy's. It is a play to call up more denunciations than tears—more sneers than sniffings and eye-moppings. What is the good of a play without a single self-reliant character. The very villains of this piece are weak as thin jelly. The six principal people ruin their prospects of happiness more by mismanagement than malice. The Abbé Dubois spoils his life in this world and the next, by disclosing the secrets of the confessional, when there was enough circumstantial evidence to clear up the mystery without his interference. The reputed criminal goes back to prison because he is too grateful to an old lady for bringing up his daughter, to tell her that her husband was a villain who condemned another man to death for a murder committed by himself. Armand, the young hero, gives up his betrothed because his father murdered hers—trying to make out that two wrongs make right. The Countess de Tremeillan, Madame d'Arcay, Marguerite, and Jeanne Torquenie, the other chief characters, are equally wishy-washy. The scene is laid in Rouen, why or wherefore does not appear, as there is no local colouring but an old servant's Normandy cap to show that it was not in any other part of France or Belgium. However let that pass—the plot had to be laid somewhere, and Rouen I suppose, is as productive of French priests, though not exactly village priests, as anywhere else.

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In Rouen there lived, apparently up to lately by the style of the furniture, lamps, and servants liveries, the Countess Tremeillan and her daughter Marguerite, represented by Miss Rose Le Clercq and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

***

Madame D'Arcay, the widow of a judge famous for forensic and domestic virtues, with her son Armand, has been the life-long neighbour of the countess, and their children, are engaged to be married. Jeanne Torquenie, a pretty girl of nineteen, has been brought up by Madame D'Arcay since the Judge condemned the girl's father Jean Torquenie to death for the murder of the Count de Tremeillan—a sentence afterwards commuted to penal servitude. The twenty years' prison life has very nearly expired when the play opens and Mdlle. Jeanne, personated by Miss Norreys, is in a state of very unfilial despair at the probable return of her father. Mr. Sydney Grundy has given Jeanne no compensating distractions in the way of a lover, Armand being engaged to Marguerite, a very suitable match from a territorial point of view as well as from apparent suitability of mind and purpose. But contemporary history reveals intrigues carried on between the Countess and Judge D'Arcay, ending in the Count's being killed by the Judge, who afterwards tries Jean Torquenie for the murder, and allows the guilt to be fastened on him through the circumstantial evidence of his having been seen running away from the spot where the murder was committed. Rather than upset the widow's beautiful belief in the deceased Judge's virtues, the nasty story is hushed up ; the only well conducted person returning to his prison, and the other characters settling down to such illgained peace and prosperity as they have purchased.

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To work out such a plot as this Mr. Sydney Grundy has not restricted himself to the suggestions of the Secret de la Terreuse. There are bits from " Les Miserables" and ideas from even the Bacon-Shakespeare cryptogram. The village priest need not have broken his vow, for the story of the Judge's guilt is found by his son's written cipher in a volume of the Vicar of Wakefield, lost for years and rediscovered in the possession of the Abbé. Some people say Mr. Grundy's work is a prose poem. It was like some poems full of stilted old-fashioned language, and it was like some prose in being exceedingly tiresome.

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Mr. Tree's interpretation of the village priest's character was very clever—his voice is full and pleasant—he has acquired many of the tricks of the French Curé and with time he will make the study perfect. His heart-searchings in the moonlight are the most trying part of the play—it was another mistake of Mr. Grundy's to revive the old priest's youthful love. It made the part a little mawkish—few people have sympathy with loves of half a century back. Mr. Fred. Terry as Armand was good in parts, uncertain in others ; it may be a trifle, but I cannot help acknowledging, that his exceedingly ugly suit of chocolate tweed quite destroyed for me any romance there was in the part. Marguerite's part, taken by Mrs. Tree, was by far the best acted of the women's *rôles*. Of course she trotted across the scene in the usual feminine stage fashion, and hurried out her part as if it were a lesson to be got over. But she looked nice, though very slim, giving one the idea that she would snap in two like an hour glass, when Armand put his great rough brown tweed arm round her waist. Miss Rose le Clercq, as the Countess looked handsome, but acted her part inanely. When a woman is in grief she does not wriggle like a worm on a fish-hook. Miss le Clercq should study pictures or sculptures that express emotion. Nothing so petty as wriggling is ever worth portraying on canvas or the stage. Mrs. Murray as Madame d'Arcay was a nice old lady, and if she had studied her mother or her aunt's slow speech she would have done very well. But she also rattled her part, carrying on her conversation in an unnatural steam pressure style.

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Of Miss Norreys I never expected much. She is a pretty little girl, but she has no soul—at least none is ever visible. And her part Jeanne required nice appreciation. But all the feeling she put into it was a horrible clutching of her hair, and a shriek of which I never heard the equal, except on occasions such as the massacre of the innocents in a fowl-yard.

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Mr. Fernandez a little overdid the convict, and I think he expected too much from his newly-found daughter in the matter of affectionate embracings. It is not natural for a young girl to bounce into the arms of a dirty disreputable convict father without having had some small reason to appreciate him. But there are compensations even in such a dreary play as the village-priest. It was mounted extremely well, I seldom saw prettier or more realistic scene than that of the old priest's garden—the seat under the apple tree covered with blossoms, the porch hung with wisteria the flower-beds and the tall Normandy poplars beyond the garden wall and the Abbé's old housekeeper in her stiffly starched cap were as real as if we were transplanted to Rouen, where Abbè's gardens and housekeepers with starched caps are a natural product.

THREE WEEKS IN JAPAN.

A PARSEE GENTLEMAN'S DIARY.—VI.

*Oct.*16.—To-day is a grand holiday. A great number of people have come from various places to join in the ceremonies, including a member of the Royal family and the Governor. A large stone on which are engraved particulars of the revolutionary battle has been erected on a hill near our hotel, in memory of those who fell in the struggle ; and here the people assemble. We started from our hotel at 9 o'clock to see the show. The roads were crammed with people, and carriages were not allowed to pass. The road to the hill ascends from the bazaar, and is wide and rather steep. The public were admitted to the hill until the beginning of the ceremony, at 10 o'clock. A notable feature of the crowd were the boys and girls of different schools, in various coloured dresses, passing along in lines, two and two. Along the road leading to the place where the memorial stone is erected were lines of paper lanterns, hung in festoons, and we passed through a large arch made of real and imitation flowers. At about 10 o'clock the common people were ordered to descend the hill, but we were allowed to remain with other foreigners who had come to see the ceremony. Our Japanese guide, however, was ordered to leave after the general public had gone away, the roads were swept and white sand was sprinkled on them. Besides the memorial stone a temporary altar had been erected, opposite to which a number of chairs had been placed for people to sit on. We were given chairs first in front of the altar. At 10 o'clock a procession of priests came up the hill—all Shintoists ; the king being of the Shinto religion, the ceremony was performed in accordance with Shinto rites. The priests wore white robes, and their heads were covered with hats of a curious shape. After reaching the top of the hill they all entered a tent, and there removed their sandals and put on wooden boots, which being very large prevented them from walking fast. The priests were followed by a number of regimental officers who took their seats in front of the altar ; then came the Governor of Kioto, attired in a gold embroidered dress. A number of the important personages wore European dress, but there seemed no general rule on the subject, for some wore evening dress, some morning dress, some high hats, others caps. The officers' uniforms were something like those of the French. Last of all arrived a member of the Royal family as the representative of the King, upon which all present rose from their seats in his honor. They further showed their respect by removing their hats and sat bareheaded all the while he was present, while he only removed his hat at specially solemn parts of the ceremony. His appearance and dress were very simple. He wore a frock-coat and black trousers and a beaver hat. His age seemed to be about 50. He did not speak to any one. As soon as he arrived the ceremony began. First, the chief priest, who was very old, advanced to the altar, and after saying a few words, took a vessel of water from the altar, and sprinkled it over the priests sitting in front, who then stood up and bowed. He then sprinkled it over the priests who did not stand up, but only removed their hats. After that it was sprinkled over all the other officials. After sprinkling the water on all four sides the chief priests again advanced to the altar, and after uttering a short prayer took a branch with green leaves on it, and shook it over all of those present. He then advanced to the altar, again accompanied by the other priests, and at the same time a lute was brought, on which was played an accompaniment to the prayers, while all stood up. A regiment then marched up the hill with its band playing, and took up a position near the altar and presented arms. The band then played the Japanese National Anthem, and the soldiers marched past and descended the hill again. Several regiments went through the same form one after another. When the chief priest had concluded his prayers, the rest of the priests formed up in two lines opposite one another, and from the side of the tent, prettily ornamented dishes, containing various sorts of fish, mutton, fowls, sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers, were passed from one hand to another and placed on the altar, after which more prayers were said, and those present resumed their seats. The prince then advanced to the altar, and after saying a few words went away. After he had left the Governor of Kioto approached the altar and said some prayers, and the Governor of Kobe and other officials followed his example. The whole ceremonial lasted about two hours. I omitted to mention that after the priests had finished their prayers, a man entered dressed as a Japanese warrior and danced in front of the altar. His dress was of various colours ; woven in silk and gold thread ; he wore a train, and his face was covered with a mask. In his hands were two wooden daggers covered with glittering foil, with which he went through motions in time to the music. He retired after about 20 minutes, and was succeeded by another dancer, similarly attired. The ceremony as a whole was solemnly conducted, and reminded us of a Roman Catholic service.

On our way back to our hotel the roads were very crowded. After tiffin we went out to see the people amusing themselves. The first place we went to was a theatre, in which more than fifty women were dancing, and which was open to the public free of charge. On the occasion of this annual holiday all the best dancers in Kioto unite to perform a ballet, this being the only time in the year when they do so. On our arrival we found such a crowd outside the theatre that we could not reach the door. The dance came to an end every half hour, and a fresh audience is then admitted. In this way the dance was kept up from 10 to 6. As we had despaired of getting in and were going away, some Europeans of our acquaintance arrived, and their guide, who was a very smart fellow, took us to the back door and explained to the watchmen that we were foreigners. Upon this the doors were at once opened, and we were given good seats. The dance was just about to commence, so we saw it from beginning to end. Upon the curtain opening by sliding away on both sides, twenty girls were discovered sitting in a line with musical instruments in their hands, to the accompaniments of which they began to sing. After a short time thirty-two other girls came on to dance from each side of the Auditorium in the usual way, each with a fan in her hand, with which she made various gestures. Then the curtain fell and was shortly raised again, displaying a very beautiful flower garden, illuminated with numerous small lights, and the women danced in the garden. This scene somewhat resembled the European ballet. We had no idea that the Japanese girls were such good dancers. Our European and American friends were so much pleased that they went to see them a second time. After this we went to see a horse-race which took place near our hotel. The jockeys were dressed in the ancient military costume and some carried naked swords in their hands as though about to make an attack. The races lasted from 3 to 6 p.m. The place where they were held was very much crowded, and we could not get a front seat, but we saw very well from a raised stand. We did not stay long as we were not much interested. On leaving we went into the city. There we visited the gymnasium, where a man was tossing about a bag of rice about 300 lb. in weight in various positions, and a woman and a man were supporting themselves on their hands and feet with their breasts turned upwards, while bags of rice to the weight of 1,200 lbs. were piled upon them. On our way back to our hotel we saw the illuminations of the shops and houses. At 7 o'clock there was a firework display on the bank of the river, which lasted for two hours. There was nothing curious about this as it mostly consisted of rockets. In Japan on holidays of this sort, fireworks are let off in the day-time as well as at night, and they were going on here from 12 o'clock till 5. The rockets let off in the day-time set free paper birds and animals which floated about in the air. The whole day was universally given up to amusement.

Oct. 17.—We started from Kioto this morning in jinrickshas and went to Kameama, which is fifteen miles off, arriving there at 11 a.m. At first our journey lay through cultivated fields, and later on we had to pass over a range of hills, between two of which our road lay. Some of these hills were about 1,000 ft. in height, and being covered with trees they afforded a charming scenery. On our arrival at Kameama, we sailed in a boat down a famous rapid, the jinrickshas being taken with us. Our boat was 40ft. in length and 7 ft. in width, its bottom was quite flat, and so thin that it bulged in with the force of the water, the sides of the boat were high. Owing to its bottom being flat it floated even in one foot of water, and while we were descending the rapids, we passed over stones and rocks which none but a flat-bottomed boat could have got over without touching. The crew consisted of five men, one of whom stood in the bow with a bamboo in his hand to prevent the boat striking on the rocks ; another was at the rudder, and the rest took oars when required. When we had gone about 100ft. we got into a narrow channel between the hills, through which the stream ran with great force downhill, our boat shooting along with the current. While we were in this situation great care had to be taken in managing the boat, because wherever there are rapids of this sort, the river takes sudden turns, and the passage was hardly more than 3 or 4 ft. wider than the boat, while rocks jutted out on each side. While passing these rapids the water had such force that it bent in the bottom of the boat, and seemed as though it would burst it, but owing to its elasticity no harm happened to it. We passed from 15 to 20 rapids before we landed, the 4th and the 7th being very long and very strong ones. The water of the river was very clear and as it was shallow we could see the bottom well ; in some places it was not more than 2ft. deep. The river ran between mountains all the way and was not wider than 50ft. at any point. Many people come here to see these rapids, and we met ten boats returning. It requires several men on the shore with ropes to drag them up the rapids, and the upward journey besides the hard work involved takes eight hours to accomplish, while we took only an hour and a-half to do the ten miles of the journey down. For many years people have sailed down these rapids, but so well do the boatmen manage that no accident has ever occurred. The scenery here is very beautiful, and almost every one who visits Japan comes to see it. These rapids somewhat resemble those on the St. Lawrence, but the mountains there are not so near, and the rocks are not so numerous, while the rapids are wide and deep enough for large steamers to descend them. After descending the rapids we reached level ground, and landed at a place called Afuesama. After taking our lunch we started in jinrickshas, and as our road was level, arrived in Kioto in an hour-and-a-half. The rapids and scenery we have seen to-day are well worth a visit, and the trip down the rapids is quite free from danger.

F. D. P.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE grant of privilege leave to Royal Engineer officers (continuous service) in the Military Works Department, after or before completion of their course of instruction at Chatham, will rest with the Inspector-General of Military Works.

Following the rule applicable to officers that one officiating for another who is attending a School of Musketry is not entitled to any extra allowance, it has now been ruled that a non-commissioned officer performing the duty of a warrant officer attending a musketry or signalling class, is not entitled to any extra remuneration.

An important change has been made by the Accountant-General, Military Department. For a number of years back the pay of the soldier in India, his good-conduct pay, extra duty pay, gratuities, prizes for skill at arms, &c., have by order of the Secretary of State for India been paid at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of British troops serving in the Colonies. We are now informed that these rates " are converted into Indian money at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments." It so happens that no change will be made this year on this announcement, the rate of exchange for the Colonies and that for financial transactions being identical, but many charges in existing regulations will be caused thereby.

The following modifications have been made in the regulations for the study of the Russian language by officers of the Indian Army:—(1) The maximum number of permissions granted for of officers the Indian Army to proceed to Russia for a course of study, shall be 15 in an official year. (2) Officers proceeding to Russia will for the future be required to reside in such Russian towns as may be indicated to them by the Director of Military Intelligence, to whom they should report themselves for instructions. (3) Only those officers will be recommended for permissions to avail themselves of the regulations for the study of Russian who, from their character as soldiers and the nature of the irservice, appear likely to be utilised as Russian interpreters, or as staff and regimental officers on the frontier or in the field. (4) No officer on leave on medical certificate will be allowed to proceed to Russia on duty unless reported fit by the Medical Board at the India Office.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If any good should result from the publication of letters on the Arms Act, that result must, in a great measure, be ascribed to your interest in the question.

The public, it seems to me, are fully impressed with the belief that the officers are armed with such extraordinary powers that they can grant licenses to whom they please, refuse whom they like, cancel whose licenses they like, and refuse to renew whose license they like. And this impression is all the more strengthened by the fact that where respectable persons fail in getting the *purwanas*, men of no standing easily secure them, this makes the Act very unpopular. It must be borne in mind that Government will naturally take side of their officers and try to uphold their decisions. Consequently an appeal from one to another is a mere sham, and one who has a person aggrieved hardly ventures to make.—Yours, &c.,

SAKHARAM BAPUJI.

MR. EVANS AND THE BEER.

THE Rev. E. T. Beatty, General Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, with regard to the beer advertisements, writes to a contemporary as follows :—

" I have not quite overcome my astonishment after reading Mr. Whymper's communications which you have commented upon. I regret very much to 'spoil sport ' and still more am I sorry that Mr. Whymper should have been so misled. The *Simla Herald*, which Mr. Whymper characterises as the 'chief paper of the temperance cause,' and which you quote as the avowed organ of the Army Temperance Association, is neither the one nor the other. It is purely a *private* venture, with which Mr. Walker in his *private* capacity is connected. It is the Simla local paper, no way connected with the temperance cause, has nothing whatever to do with the Army Temperance Association, and is not connected with the Army Temperance Association. *On Guard* is our official paper. Some two years ago I was asked to allow of the *Simla Herald* being printed by the press attached to our office, *purely as a matter of business*, and for a given monthly consideration. To this I consented.

" There is no earthly reason why the *Herald* should *not* insert advertisements of the Murree Brewery or any other. Mr. Walker unfortunately for himself has acted more than injudiciously both in the statement he has made and in signing his official position to letters connected with a purely private concern. I understand he is publicly avowing this.

" The Murree Brewery gave us last year in September a liberal donation of Rs. 500, and I should have been quite ready to publish this, but Mr. Whymper begged me to do so under the *nom de plume* of certain initials—a quite unnecessary proceeding as it turns out. Unfortunately also and as a fact the Murree Brewery Company is not (as I believe) the largest subscriber, this honour being held by a native Maharaja. I see no reason, however, why the Murree Brewery Company should not hold the honourable position of the largest subscriber. I consider (and in fact it was the expression of *my* opinions on brewers in the Bombay papers of last year that led Mr. Whymper to correspond with me) brewers ought to be as anxious to promote sobriety as a temperance society. Drunkenness and drunkards are as much (perhaps more) of a curse to brewers and publicans than to other sections of society. Thousands of men in our army don't want their beer, thousands do. All I ask for is that brewers be acquired to supply a light beer to those who do, compatible with their climatic surroundings. On my arrival from England on the 11th of last month, I noticed for the first time the particular para in the Murree Brewery advertisements relating to temperance societies, and supposed Mr. Whymper was having a joke at the expense of such societies for which he was willing to pay. I won't believe Mr. Whymper was guilty of any *arrière pensee* in the matter. I repeat I am sorry to ' spoil sport ' and hope the tremendous bomb-shell hurt no one and not even Mr. Evans.

" I have asked Mr. Whymper to permit my letter to him being published, and have reason to suppose that gentleman will readily withdraw any incorrect statements he has inevitably made."

As Mr. Walker is apparently to be made the scapegoat we need not comment upon the above letter. He will doubtless explain satisfactorily the passage in his letter to Mr. Whymper in which as officiating Honorary Treasurer of the Army Temperance Association he wrote of the *Simla Herald* as " a paper *started* here for the purpose of assisting the funds of this Association."

The Rev. Thomas Evans also writes to us, as regards the paper which he considers had polluted its columns by inserting the advertisement of the Murree Brewery Company :—

" I was all along under the impression that it professed to be the advocate *of total* abstinence principles, the ' Directing Manager,' being a leading official of the Order of Good Templars, a body who utterly repudiate all possible connection with strong drinks. Further, a portion of the paper was offered to myself and Mr. Caine, to be set apart especially to advocate the cause of *total* abstinence, and not having till lately observed any drink advertisements in its pages I naturally was astonished to see the one I called attention to.

" As to the *Simla Herald*, until I saw it mentioned by Mr. Whymper, I was not aware of its existence, nor indeed do I see the *On Guard*, which is *the* organ of the Army Temperance Association. Since the basis of that Association was changed, contrary to the original intention of it, I have lost all interest in it, and have not seen its organ for years. I am truly glad that Mr. Whymper has exposed the gross inconsistency of those who profess to oppose drinking habits, and who at the same time solicit advertisements of the drink traffic! Such conduct is simply execrable. This is a compromise with a vengeance and it reflects no credit on the *double* basis organization introduced in the place of the original Soldiers' *Total* Abstinence Association."

THERE has been a partial strike among the native washermen at Shanghai owing to the police having obtained convictions against some of them for wearing clothing given to them to wash. A gentleman, who was affected by the strike, suggests that the washermen should be licensed, so that the Municipal Council can have some hold upon them.

HAPPY HELIGOLAND ! The population of this tiny but favoured isle —now numbering 2,500 souls—is reported to be increasing ; so is the revenue, which now amounts to £4,295. More satisfactiory still, this flourishing possession had at the close of last year absolutely no liabilities beyond a sum of 10l., and even that was only outstanding because the account was somehow presented too late for payment within the year. Altogether, Heligoland sets an excellent example to its neighbours, and this is the more noticeable, because there was a time when it fared far otherwise. In noting with just pride that his subjects are " contented and orderly," Governor Barkly expresses a hope that the evil days of debt and political discontent, of which the reports of some of his predecessors drew so dismal a picture, are ended for ever. Like a prudent ruler, however, he reminds the Heligolanders that the prosperity of their tight little island, depending as it does on summer visitors, is necessarily precarious, and expresses his determination to keep a sufficient sum in reserve to meet the serious contingency of " a bad bathing season."

THE HUMBUGS OF HISTORY.

" DON'T talk to me of your historical facts," said a paradox-loving friend of mine the other day. " I've seen so many so-called accepted facts upset that I really intend some fine morning to commence a big book on my own account under the title of ' the Humbugs of History.' " The idea was not perhaps altogether a bad one, although perhaps a man would have to attain the length of years of Methusaleh, and to lay in stock of as large steamers to descend them. After descending the rapids we reached level ground, and landed at a place called Afuesama. After taking much a stock of ink as Mr. Whymper in which as officiating Honorary Treasurer of the Army Temperance Association he wrote of the *Simla Herald* as " a paper *started* here for the purpose of assisting the funds of this Association."

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All Akenside's fine poetry about Brutus " rising refulgent from the stroke," and so on is knocked on the head for ever now. "*Et tu Brute*," and that Brutus merely a murderous because a disappointed bill-discounter—is too much for one's feelings even in this unromantic age. Again how much have we not honoured the name of Mr. Thomas Guy who founded "Guy's Hospital," gave away princely sums in benevolence, and stares at us in stone in several statues ! Yet what manner of man really was this Mr. Thomas Guy ? A clever stock-jobber, a miser also, and—speak it not—a lady with his fine hospital looming in the distance—a man who fattened on the wrongs of the poor cheated English seamen of the day. Formerly our sailors were paid in inconvertible paper, not gold. The reckless jacks ashore were often obliged to part with these tickets at any wretched discount they could get. The "wise and good" Thomas Guy trafficked in them, and became for those days a millionaire. Howard, "the prison philanthropist," loving all the world yet driving his poor son mad by his ill-judged harshness ; Sterne, as Byron said, weeping over a dead donkey, and yet letting a living mother starve; Byron sending a copy of his famous "Fare-thee-well" verses to Lady Byron, with a butcher's bill enclosed and a slip like this, " I don't think we could have had so much meat as this, please to see to it !" The great Duke of Marlborough now acting history in minutes and now dirtying his hands by peculation in army clothing contracts ! Algernon Sidney one moment mouthing patriotism and another accepting bribes from France ; all these lumped together here at random without reference to chronological order are to my mind at least just so many humiliating humbugs of history worthy to sit cheek by jowl with a bill-discounting Brutus, a " patriot" possibly from private spite after all, and a Mr. Thomas Guy giving back to the nation in the way of a noble hospital with one hand what he had in great part ruthlessly squeezed out of her poor seamen with the other.

L. A. R. K.

POONA RACES, 1890.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

3RD RACE.—"The Governor's Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. For all Arabs, Bombay, and the Nizam Dominion's C. B's. Weight for age and class. Winner of a race with Rs. 1,000 or more added money (including handicaps) once, 5 lbs. ; twice, 7 lbs. ; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Winner of a race with Rs. 500 or more added money (including handicaps) once, 3 lbs. ; twice or oftener, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. ; of the meeting, 10 lbs. Horses landed after 1st September, 1889, allowed 4 lbs. extra.

Entrance	1st June	3 G. M.
,,	1st August	8 G. M.
,,	1st September	15 G. M.

When the race will close with a sweepstake of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C. and a distance. The second horse to receive Rs. 300, and the third to save his stake and entry.

A. C. GAYE,
Hon. Sec., W. I. T. Club.

30th April,

THE AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION IN EAST AFRICA.

THAT little is known even to the present, writes the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent, of the East African Expedition started on paper, the leadership of Count Samuel Teleki and the Austrian Naval Lieutenant Ritter von Hohnel in the years 1886-1889. The Hungarian Count is at this moment in Egypt, undecided whether to return to prepare for a second African Expedition, or to settle down to lecture before the Geographical Societies on his first. His companion, Herr Ritter von Hohnel, is busily occupied in working out the geological, botanical, geographical and ethnographical results of the Expedition, and in drawing detailed maps of the countries he and the Count were the first Europeans to visit. Like a true explorer, he is all eager to be off to Africa again there in Vienna; meditating how and when, and to what purpose he may return to the Dark Continent, than thinking to impart to the world what he has already seen. It was with difficulty that he was induced to give an account of his travels to the Vienna general public, and as one who attended his lectures, I can testify that they were highly interesting, and would be equally so to an English audience, notwithstanding the hard competition with Stanley's marvellous accounts. It was at one time feared that the two Expeditions should come into collision in Africa itself. Stanley met Emin Pacha for the first time on April 29th, 1888. Some two months later—namely, by the end of June, 1888—the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, still some two hundred strong, well armed, and provided with most of the things Emin Pacha was in need of, was quietly proceeding in the Ngamasek country, west of Lake Kioga, no more than twenty days' march from Wadelai, through an easy, most thinly-populated country, and therefore, with no difficulties worth mentioning in the way. Had not the English Consul in Zanzibar Mr. Holmwood, whom the Expedition met at the end of 1886, made the formal request to Count Teleki to keep aloof, under any circumstances, from Uganda or Wadelai, without giving his reasons; and had Teleki known the enormous difficulties Stanley was encountering just at the time of his being so near to Emin, he would either have assisted Stanley with his men, or, possibly, Emin would have been rescued by Teleki, and not by Stanley. It was, however, not so, and Teleki's Expedition must be content with having explored the countries, quite unknown before, between the first and the fifth degrees of Northern latitude in Eastern Africa; and with having opened to caravans Kenyeh and the healthiest, richest, most fertile, and most suitable for Europeans to live in, in Hohnel's opinion. He was also the first to ascend the Kenia Mountain, the Mera Mountain, and other heights, and the Expedition brought to light two lakes, followed the course of several unknown rivers, made most valuable geological discoveries, and, above all, destroyed the prejudice, hitherto universally entertained, that the Masai were inaccessible warriors as to make it dangerous for European Expeditions to enter their country. The greatest part of the Masailand is, moreover, of rather wet, before Teleki's Expedition, virgin soil for ivory, and if Teleki and Hohnel had achieved nothing else than discovering several new countries where ivory is plentiful, which countries happen to be all within the sphere of English influence in Eastern Africa, their Expedition would merit the attention of England, and in particular of the English East Africa Company.

During a conversation I had with Ritter von Hohnel, he mentioned accidentally that Count Teleki bought an elephant's tusk, weighing one hundred and thirty-six pounds, for glass beads worth fourpence, and their Expedition had altogether brought to Zanzibar forty tusks, each weighing more than eighty pounds, and thus their treasure in ivory had realised some four thousand pounds sterling, or a third of the expenses, the rest being borne out of Count Teleki's purse. A number of the tusks mentioned were obtained from elephants shot in order to obtain food for the Expedition, but a good number of tusks were also found in a decayed condition in Zamburiland, east of Lake Rudolph, the country where also the profitable bargain already mentioned was made. I requested the Naval Lieutenant to give me some more details about the districts for cheap ivory, and it would require several columns of the hitherto unknown subject. He thinks the notion is erroneous that tusks are already scarce in Eastern Africa. There is an area covering one hundred and fifteen thousand English square miles, to speak only of the regions passed by the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, which is still teeming with elephants. Of this region only the outskirts are known, as Thomson has not proceeded further into Masailand than up to the first degree of latitude, and the Arab caravans had not dared to go further North before Teleki's Expedition had shown that it can be done with safety. Even now the extreme Northern latitude where an Arab dealer has ever been seen is only the second. There are also gigantic virgin forests to the South-West of Albert Edward Nyanza in which hundreds of thousands of elephants must still be wandering, but of these regions Stanley must know more than Hohnel, who made the upper part of Masailand and the countries West and East of Lake Rudolph his special study. The Expedition had largely to live upon the flesh of the elephant. They sighted it more frequently East of Lake Rudolph than West, and there was a time when elephants were so frequent on their path that they had to be frightened away to make room for the march.

Elephants are, as a rule, to be looked for where water is plentiful, but when in large herds they will often be met with in dry countries which are intersected by some mountain streams. The elephant is a great wanderer, and he does not like to be disturbed by other animals when drinking, so he avoids competition for water by great marches to the dry regions. The Wandorobos, who are the principal and almost the sole elephant-hunters in East Africa have found him mostly in the vicinity of the Kenia, the Njiro, the Kulall, and other high mountains. These hunters have not yet entered into the vast region between General Mathew's Range (called by Count Teleki) and the Aro Mountain in fifth latitude (North of Lake Stephanie), and this very extensive region, being dry, but intersected by mountain streams, is the one to which Hohnel especially calls attention with reference to elephants and ivory. It comprises the Samburu country, and, as I have already mentioned, the Teleki Expedition obtained all the ivory brought to Zanzibar in this very district. To reach it, Masailand must be traversed, but that no longer presents any great difficulty. The Masais whom Thomson estimated at from two to three millions, do not in reality number more than two to three hundred thousand, and their ferocity and love of fighting are greatly impaired since they have been reduced to widespread misery by a succession of plagues among their cattle. They are nothing but cattle robbers, plundering tribes that have even driven the Wandorobos, mere cattle and live on the flesh of the elephant, whereas game of all sorts is a horror to the Masais. A Wandorobo family will sit around a killed elephant, and eat of his flesh for four weeks and more, till the last bit is devoured, and then the tusks are taken to the Masais, and exchanged for a sheep or some other necessaries, after which barter the Wandorobo family will again disappear into the interior, being not only shy of seeing strangers, but being actually prevented from meeting the caravans by their seurers, the Masais, who are in their turn cheated out of the local value of the ivory by organised companies of middlemen, without whose assistance not one purchasing caravan can achieve its purpose.

It would be not only possible, in Herr von Hohnel's opinion, but also easy to get the ivory trade in Eastern Africa on a far better footing, and to secure for many years to come a vast supply of that highly valued article. He is firmly convinced that the Wandorobos would very much like to get rid of the interference of the Masais, and, wild and shy as they still are, out of fear of their self-imposed masters, they could be induced to bring in the ivory tusks they have found or extracted in the dense forests or the furthest Nothern plains to permanent European stations in Massailand, if such were in existence. Herr von Hohnel has worked out a complete scheme for the establishment of such stations, say, by the English East African Company, and, as he knows the country he speaks of as no other white man does, with the exception of Count Teleki, his scheme, which sounds very feasible, deserves every attention. It will be novel to the reader to learn that Hohnel considers oxen, cows, and donkeys a better article of exchange in Massailand than glass beads and the other articles for barter hitherto used by the caravans for buying ivory. The stations he has in view should have in stock all the animals mentioned, besides goats and sheep. The Austrian Expedition, in passing the Wakasifu, found there a stock of over a hundred elephant tusks of prime quality, which Count Teleki would have liked to acquire. In vain did he offer the best articles in his possession, as the tusks were only to be had for oxen, cows, or sheep. A caravan, which just at that time came up to the place could not do better, and was forced to go to the Njamatak district to buy cattle there for brass-wire, different stuffs, glass beads, &c., and to march again to Njemasi to exchange the cattle for the hundred tusks. There are other tribes—for instance, the Suks, Njaboics, &c.—who ask, in the first place, for tobacco, but cattle remains in greatest demand, and whoever brings them will have no difficulty in buying profitably any amount of ivory. Small caravans, consisting of some fifty men, under the leadership of a European would still have to ply continually between the coast and the interior, even after Hohnel's stations were established; but greater caravans could be dispensed with, as the cattle brought from the coast to the interior could carry the loads instead of the men. The Austrian Expedition brought cattle back to Zanzibar which travelled all the way from Lake Rudolph to the coast and the animals were none the worse for their enormous march. That proves the feasibility of Hohnel's scheme, which, of course, would encounter the resistance of the Arab dealers, but could be carried out with the help of the native middlemen, who would have to be taken into the Company's service.

CONCERNING the health of the ex-Emperor of Brazil, a correspondent in Cannes telegraphs: I am glad to be able to give you a much more favourable account of the ex-Emperor of Brazil. I had the honour of a long conversation with him one afternoon last week, although still weak, he is in much better spirits than when I saw him here in January. We had a long talk upon literary subjects. He expressed great satisfaction at the improvement in Sir Richard Owen's health, and asked me to give him the late Sir Henry Maine's book on Village Communities in the East and Mr. Kelcott's English Works on Orientalism. He is much interested in all literary movements of the day. The struggle of cows was brought on last night, and he is also close student of Hindu, and his grandchild, the Countess d'Eu, who has taken a cabin in the house, is most desirous that he should continue in the open air. Dom Pedro will remain here about till June, and then go to Paris, which seems to have unrivalled attraction for all of late who can afford it.

COUNT KALNOKY.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in the course of an article on Count Kalnoky, says:—

The death of Count Julius Andrassy, the resignation of M. Tisza and that of Prince Bismarck, have suddenly brought forward Count Gustav Kalnoky to a very prominent position in Europe. Up to the present, the world has not known much about this statesman. Although he has been Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy for more than eight years, having been appointed in November, 1881, several books of contemporary biography make no mention of his name; and until now it has been customary to talk of him simply as of a minister who worked well with Prince Bismarck.

A well-dressed, round-faced gentleman of middle age and height, with the erect carriage of a former cavalry officer, a head bald as Bismarck's, a drooping moustache, and a glass perennially screwed in his right eye—such is Count Kalnoky von Korospatak. He belongs to a good, but not wealthy, family of the Moravian squirearchy, and began life in the army, with no very powerful connexions to help him on. He had not been long a lieutenant when he decided to enter diplomacy; and it is on record that his colonel, the late Duke of Wurtemberg, remonstrated with him against throwing up the brilliant prospect of a captaincy for the hazards of the foreign service. But Count Kalnoky had been quietly spending his time in study, and his rise in his new profession was rapid. From 1860 to 1870 he was secretary and then Councillor to the Embassy in London, and in this post he learned to speak English like an Englishman. In 1871, being but 39 years old, he was promoted to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome; in 1880 he became Ambassador at St. Petersburg; and in the following year, upon the sudden death of Baron Haymerle, he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Public opinion acquiesced in this appointment by intuition, foreseeing that, under the new arrangements with Germany, it would require a trained diplomatist to keep up good relations with Prince Bismark. It was also calculated that, as a diplomatist is a peacemaker by profession, there would be much less chance of war under Count Kalnoky than under brilliant political schemers like Count Beust and Count Andrassy. Count Kalnoky is, indeed, essentially a diplomatist, and as such has remained a somewhat impenetrable character to the vulgar. His eyeglass, by causing him to frown, lends him an air of supercilliousness which is, perhaps, more apparent than real, though it is certain that he has a very calm, cool way of keeping men at a distance. He has never pretended to the brilliant social position which Count Andrassy held, nor cultivated the art, which Andrassy understood so well, of making friends. Unmarried, he misses little in society and works harder than any Minister in the Empire. In the course of eight years he has never taken eight consecutive days' holiday. Count Kalnoky, however, confines his energies altogether within his own department, differing entirely in this from Counts Beust and Andrassy, who acted as Chancellors to the whole monarchy, and made their power felt in every branch of the public service on both sides of the Leitha. It was a fixed principle with these two statesmen that everything must give way to the Foreign Office, and, in consequence, they raised up many bitter enemies at Court and in the army; whereas Count Kalnoky, by strictly minding his own business and never interfering with army appointments or with the interior affairs of the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinets, has established himself as a favourite in high place. Among his subordinates in the Foreign Office he is, if not popular, at least highly respected for his knowledge and diligence, unanimously commended for his fairness, his patience, his gentlemanlike forbearance towards those of his servants abroad who commit mistakes. The praise of being a thorough gentleman was once given him by an Austrian diplomatist in circumstances sufficiently remarkable to be recalled, for they exhibit not only Count Kalnoky's personal characteristics, but the difficulties with which he is beset in conducting the foreign affairs of such a highly complicated state as that over which the Emperor Francis Joseph rules.

It will be recollected that, when Mr. Cleveland was elected President of the United States, he appointed a Mr. Keiley to be Minister at Romb. Some kind friend exhumed a speech which Mr. Keiley, being a Roman Catholic, had delivered a few years previously in honor of Victor Emmanuel; upon this Signor Depretis refused to receive him, and Mr. Keiley was appointed to Vienna. Count Kalnoky saw the obvious disadvantages of welcoming at Vienna a personage who was obnoxious to the Government of an allied Power; but, if he had declined to receive Mr. Keiley on the mere ground that he was a *persona ingrata* to the House of Savoy, he would have roused the ire of the Austrian Clerical party. Accordingly he discovered the pretext that Mr. Keiley had married a Jewish lady, and that, as marriages between Catholics and Jews are against Austrian law, Mr. Keiley could hold no satisfactory position in Viennese society. These views were communicated to Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian Minister at Washington, in a telegram, of which it was, of course, intended that the substance only should be imparted—and that verbally—to the Secretary of State. But Baron Schaeffer showed the despatch itself to Mr. Bayard, who quite naturally answered that the United States Constitution forbade him to inquire into the religious beliefs of office-holders, and that consequently he could not even take note of Count Kalnoky's objections. As a result Baron Schaeffer was re-called, and during two years 1000 miles between the United States and Austria, the two countries being represented in each other's capitals by simple Charges d'Affaires. Baron Schaeffer, in talking of these incidents, use to tell how kindly Count Kalnoky had acted towards him, saying:—"The whole thing was my fault, but Count Kalnoky is too much of a gentleman to tell me so."

A similar communication might well have been passed on Count Kalnoky by his colleague at Berlin, Count Khevenhuller and Hor tenglalmuler, two diplomatists who, as Ministers at Belgrade, so managed affairs that they would have strained the patience of any short-tempered chief to breaking-point. Among the Servian Progressists who were in office in 1885-6, Count Khevenhuller is blamed as mainly responsible for the disasters of the war against Bulgaria. It is said he never dissuaded the Servians from making war (though Count Kalnoky had earnestly cautioned King Milan against doing so), but that he deterred them from marching at the proper time. The troops were kept massed on the Bulgarian frontier during a whole month in bitter wintry weather; and meanwhile Prince Alexander was enabled to bring up 10,000 volunteers from East Roumelia. Now, as to these Roumeliots, the Servians always expected that Austrian diplomacy would prevent them from taking part in the war. East Roumelia was still nominally a Turkish province, and the Roumeliots were Turkish subjects, wherefor it was expected that the Sultan would be strongly urged from Vienna to hinder them from marching under Prince Alexander. However, nothing was done by the Sublime Sultan; so at length the Servians, deciomated by dysentery and broken-spirited from their long waiting, crossed the Bulgarian frontier, met with a resistance on which they had not reckoned, and were hurle back to Pirot. Count Khevenhuller then intervened to prevent their defeat from being turned into a rout, and it is alleged that, of his own authority, he threatened Prince Alexander with "Austrian bayonets" should the Bulgarians march on to Nisch. His own account is that he advised Prince Alexander to rest content with his victories, pointing out to him that, if he continued the war, he could gain nothing and might render the campaign financially ruinous to his subjects. Nevertheless, Austria's conduct throughout the whole of the war seemed to be ambiguous, and nobody was satisfied with Count Khevenhuller. Public opinion in Austria-Hungary condemned him for not having stopped King Milan from declaring war; the Servians anathematized him for having held them back during the months when all the odds were on their side; and the Bulgarians were wild against him for having checked them from following up their advantages. Count Khevenhuller was recalled, and his friends were persuaded that the Foreign Office would make a scapegoat of him; but, after a couple of years' non-employment, he was appointed Minister to Brussels, where he is now; and it is to be noted that neither in any public speech nor in any semi-official newspaper did Count Kalnoky cast a word of reproach on him. Equally mild and kind was Count Kalnoky in standing by Herr Hengelmuller, Count Khevenhuller's successor to Belgrade. It was hardly to be expected that Herr Hengelmuller could do much to avert the fall of the Austrophil Progressists who had incurred an unbearable load of obloquy for having trusted Count Kalnoky; but it was at least hoped that he would have personal influence enough over King Milan to restrain the latter from throwing himself into the arms of Austria's enemies, the Liberals and Radicals. Herr Hengelmuller was constantly dining with the King; he appeared to be his chief confidant, but he failed, notwithstanding, to make anything of his opportunities. The proclamation in which the King declared that he was going to grant a new constitution took him by surprise; and the King's subsequent abdication struck him aghast at the moment when he was flattering himself that he had coaxed his Majesty out of his purpose. In the newspapers which are inspired by the Foreign Office, it has always been denied that Herr Hengelmuller was tardy in his announcement of King Milan's abdication; but this is only another sign of Count Kalnoky's amiable stanchness in standing by his agents. There exists at the Ball Plats an institution called the Press Bureau, where a staff of gentlemen are employed in making extracts of newspapers for the perusal of the Emperor and the Foreign Minister; but the more important business of these gentlemen consists in acting as correspondents to home and foreign journals. The number of newspapers with which they are connected is immense—one single clerk is said to be the correspondent of eight newspapers—and, of course, all these papers, being inspired from the same source, publish identical explanations and opinions on passing events. With means of publicity so large and so widespread at his disposal, a Foreign Minister might easily find opportunities of avoiding responsibility for his failures at the expense of subordinates; but Count Kalnoky has never done any such thing. What is more, the gentlemen who instruct newspaper readers under his guidance, have never been suffered to admit that there have been any failures at all. Everything has been done for the best, and has happened for the best. All the censorious faculties of the Press Bureau have been directed against critics who could not adapt themselves to this philosophy *a la Pangloss*.

THE Emperor William's decree forbidding duelling between officers, except with the consent of a military court of honour, if its terms are as reported, should, according to Berlin opinion, have the best effect on society in general.

SMOKELESS powder for fowling-pieces, a Paris correspondent reports, will be manufactured shortly by the French Government, which has bought the patent. It is almost noiseless in exploding and does not spill the gun. The discoverer is a young chemist at Dijon.

THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST THE CZAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Globe* from St. Petersburg on April 5th, says:—On Saturday, the 22nd March, accounts had already reached St. Petersburg of the whole history of the disturbances at Petrovka and Moscow, and of the consequent arrests. Sunday was devoted to organisation, and it was resolved that on Monday, at noon, simultaneous meetings of the students should be held in all the higher education institutions of St. Petersburg to protest against the arrest of their fellow-students of the Agricultural Academy and of the University of Moscow, and to draw up petitions to the authorities. At the same time, the new statute, with its system of inspection and spies, and constant interference with the freedom of the teacher and the taught, was to be discussed and denounced.

In the University at 12-5, the immense corridor flanking the lecture-rooms was blocked at one point by the beginning of a meeting. When a sufficient number of students had collected, they moved into a lecture room, followed by the Bedels, 15 of the Professors, and the Inspector, the last keeping at a respectful distance. The Bedels and Inspector noted the names of the more heated speakers, while the Professors partly looked on and partly engaged in argument with their pupils. Sergievitch, the Professor of Russian Law, delivered himself of a long harangue, and freely wrangled with the speakers among the students, many of whom were simultaneously addressing small groups in different parts of the lecture-room. The noise was deafening, and the excitement intense. Finally, the number of students becoming too great for the accommodation, a move was made to the Senate House, whose doors soon gave way to the pressure of the crowd. Professor Mendeliev, who had just finished his lecture and had soon to deliver another, when called upon to speak by the students, begged them to be quick about announcing their intentions, as he wished to take a glass of tea. He was even indiscreet enough to say he would do whatever they asked him. Hereupon one of the crowd said, "We ask you to present our petition to his Majesty the Emperor." Mendeliev, pointing out that this was ridiculous, offered to take their petition to the Minister, Delyanov. Speeches then followed by Vasilev, Professor of Chimen and *locum tenens* of the rector, who is ill, and by Bekstov, the well-known botanist. The former accepted the petition. The Curator of the St. Petersburg District, General Novikov, the husband of "O. K.," arrived very late, and contributed an official speech, which, of course, convinced no one. Such were the incidents of the first meeting.

The idea of holding a mixed meeting at the University of students and all the higher educational institutions could not be carried out, as police had been stationed all over the Vasili Island, and prevented the University students from approaching the building. Meanwhile, however, separate meetings were being organised in each establishment. In the Medical Academy, where the new statute is on the eve of introduction, the Starosts, or representatives of the students, came to the Director, and declared they were powerless to keep order.

On Wednesday, meetings were held in the University Technological Institute and Medical Academy; on Thursday in the Forestry School and the Institute of Mines. In the last petition was accepted by the Director. On Thursday, Mendeliev lectured in the University and received the petition. The notice forbidding meetings, which had been placed under glass with the notices of lectures and other University intelligence, was removed and torn up, and the students' proclamation put in its place. On Friday, a meeting was held in the Technological institute, which lasted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Director, who had been beaten during previous disturbances, was present for a short while, but refused to accept a petition. When informed by the students that it had been received in the University and School of Mines, the Director replied: "Shame to those institutions." It is a good idea, that the students should prescribe rules to the authorities! You seem to think that an educational establishment like this exists for students! You are attending its courses." "But for whom then?" shouted a student. "For the remuneration of the professors?" The Director then shouted, "If you don't go I shall call in the police," and beat a retreat. The student who remained debated whether to stay there all night, but finally yielding to hunger and the remonstrances of the minority, decided to leave and to meet at 9 o'clock.

Meanwhile, to surround and coerce the Academy of Medicine, where there are 700 students, three sotnias of Cossacks had been sent by order of the Prefect of Police, Lieutenant-General Grossar, and 200 beds were prepared in the neighbouring Vyborg prison. All the week a force of 200 police were stationed in the Academical quarter, and the First Cadet Corps buildings, flanking the University, and later the houses of Mendeliev and Vasilev were cut off by guards of Cossacks. On Saturday there were no meetings in the University, but they were continued in the School of Forestry, in spite of the Cossacks who were known to be concealed in an adjoining barn, and a petition was drawn up. In the Technological Institute a meeting was held which lasted from the morning until eleven at night. At four the police arrived, and formally declared the arrest of all the students in the building. They were not seized, however, till eleven o'clock, when 246 were marched off in batches to the Moscow, Spassky, Narova, and Kolomensky stations. On Sunday all was quiet. The disputation at the University was postponed.

On Monday, even, the projected gathering of representatives from all schools to be held in the Court of the University was thwarted by the police. And it must be confessed that the organisation of the students' protest against the present reaction was in many respects imperfect, and resulted in failure. Thus, it had also been intended to make a great street demonstration of all the high school scholars on the occasion of the Kazan Cathedral on Thursday, when it was known that the Czar would be present at the mass for the actors. But defective organisation rendered this also impossible. Large numbers of police were concealed beneath the Cathedral, but only a paltry dozen students appeared.

On Monday, the 31st, the authorities again actively interfered. Medeliev announced that he had no answer for the students. Accordingly a deputation proceeded to the Minister of Education. He informed them that their demands were impossible, but that if possible in themselves, the fact of their making them rendered them impossible. In the middle of the meeting at the University, the police suddenly appeared and arrested 170 students. There was even a slight scuffle in front of the University building on the quay. A band of 99 students who managed to cross the river were finally arrested on the Place in front of the Senate. At the same time 120 arrests were effected in the Forestry School. The above are the figures according to the official lists exhibited in the University, but there are many cases of arrest not accounted for in these enumerations. On the list of punishments in the Technological Institute appear 23 names of those who have been expelled, and Grossar has sworn that none of the 170 University students shall ever see Petersburg again. Of the other Universities it is known here that there have been disturbances in Moscow, Odessa, Kharkov, Kiev, and Kazan. In Dorpat, only just Russianised, and with 150 Russian students, there has joined no protest to the rest. Of course the German students held aloof. On Tuesday (1st April) the news arrived that Kazan was closed. It would seem that only Polish, Warsaw, Finnish, Helsingfors, and Siberian Tomsk have held aloof.

While nothing is allowed to be published, and there are still many people even in society profoundly ignorant of what has happened, all the organisations of reformers and destroyers are actively distributing their proclamations and protests in thousands of lithographic copies. In all, some fifteen different announcements are in circulation. The demands vary from the autonomy of the universities to the autonomy of Poland. The whole movement is due to several causes, and among them not the least, a very keenly felt police tyranny. In every one of the institutions in revolt there have been numerous cases of students who have been within an ace of finishing their courses and taking their diplomas being expelled for no reason whatever. The chief cause is no doubt the general loathing inspired by the new reactionary statute, framed with the object of excluding entirely, or only admitting a percentage of, the disloyal beliefs and nationalities (Jews, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Poles). Another objectionable feature in it is the system of inspection and police interference, and the employment of student-spies. And finally there is the absence of autonomy—that is to say the election of rector by the professors, student's courts, corporations, meetings, &c.—and the high fees. These are the primary causes which are held to justify the movement as purely educational.

From the political point of view, which is always the aspect most interesting to the Government, the movement is the response of the intelligence of Russia to the letter of Mdme. Tchebrikova, with its terrible indictment of cruelty and tyranny, and a cry of indignation at her arrest and punishment. It is thus the next step in the agitation which began with the revelations of Siberian atrocities. It is believed that the Government is perfectly aware of the political side of the present movement, and is determined to suppress it with the utmost rigour. The offenders, in respect to punishment, will be divided into various categories; some will be exiled to the furthest regions of Eastern Siberia, others will receive a "wolf's passport"—will be excluded from all higher educational establishments and all liberal professions. Only the most favoured will be allowed to enter some other institution than that from which they had been expelled, and this only under the closest surveillance. There are now at least 2,000 students imprisoned. The next few days, it may be expected, will see their numbers doubled and trebled. The Czar is preparing for himself a terrible retribution in the form of fresh legions of Nihilists recruited, not only from the friends and brothers of the victims, but from the larger and less easily ascertained circle of sympathisers.

THERE is to be seen in Paris just now, a correspondent says, an exhibition which ought not to be missed by the English tourists, with whom the French capital is now thronged. At the Théâtre de; l'Application, in the Rue Saint Lazare, are exhibited a number of drawings and sketches made by M. Paul Renouard in Paris, England, Ireland, and the United States. Some of these works are in two crayons, some in black crayon, some in pencil, some in pen and ink, and some in Indian ink. He depicts the convicts as he saw them in the chapel of an English gaol, the wings of London theatres in pantomime times, the recruiting of children, the dancing lessons, the police-court, the gin palace with its glaring lights, the studios of Sir F. Leighton, Alma Tadema, and Holman Hunt, with portraits of these artists, Epsom and Ascot, and Hammersmith on the day of the University Boat-race. Nor is the Salvation Army forgotten.

GORDON AND STANLEY.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* sends a long article on "Gordon and Stanley." Gordon (he writes), asked whether he can save the Soudan garrisons, has no hesitation. He puts aside other work which he has to do, and after a hurried conference with the English Government starts for Khartoum. He hardly asks what his mission is. It is to save life, and that is enough. He has no question to ask, no calculation to make. It is not in his nature to weigh chances, to think over difficulties. He has been given the order. He will go and do his best. As for the means and the result, he leaves those in the hands of a higher Power, "who guides me and the wind." Compare with this the answer of Stanley when he is asked if he can rescue Emin. "English people talk much, but sometimes won't act. Find me the means, and I am ready." "How much money?" he is asked, and he makes a few pencil calculations, and hands in an estimate, which three years later proves to have been exact. Meanwhile he goes to America and gives lectures.

ZEBEHR AND TIPPOO TIB.

Stanley's first danger is the power of Tippoo Tib, as was Gordon's the power of Zebehr. Stanley has no hesitation; he is not horrified by his reputation as a slave-dealer, neither is he willing to confide the whole expedition to his mercy. He neither arrests him nor trusts him, but having to pass through his territory, recognizing his power, and having no authority to fight him, makes a contract with him for the supply of carriers. If this contract is fulfilled, which he doubts, he secures valuable assistance: if it is broken, he is no worse off than before, and has, at least, secured the dangerous man's benevolent neutrality until he has got clear of his power. Having done so, and the contract, as he expected, having been broken, he traverses the continent, consults in a business-like way a lawyer at Zanzibar, and brings a formal action for damages. Gordon was never allowed to similarly employ Zebehr: had he done so, and had Zebehr failed to perform it, he might have hanged him, or have decorated him with the Medjidieh, but certainly would not have subjected him to the indignity of a legal process.

DIVINE INSPIRATION AND ARITHMETIC.

Throughout Gordon was dominated by an implicit belief in Divine inspiration; Stanley by an equally implicit belief in his own power and the unerring infallibility of the laws of arithmetic. "I shall arrive in His own good time," said Gordon; "I know that so many paces a minute mean so many miles an hour, and so many days at so many miles an hour must bring us to our destination at last," said Stanley—each in reply to the same question.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GORDON AND STANLEY.

General Gordon said:—I have often executed men, but never without the direct sanction of the Almighty I placed the Bible on my knees, and I prayed that if he saw fit to reverse my decision he would signify it to me. . . . On no single occasion was my decision reversed. And Mr. Stanley recounts:—We were without food, starvation stared us in the face, and I said, "The Israelites were starving, and Moses struck the rock and it poured forth water, and the heavens rained manna; Elijah was starving, and he was fed by ravens; Christ was ministered to by angels, but what angel will minister unto us?" At that moment a guinea fowl rushed across the path at my feet; my dog caught it, and we all ate flesh.

Mr. Stanley's Providence satisfies his material wants; General Gordon's Providence satisfies his conscience.

FACING DEATH.

Let us see how the men would meet death. The most trustworthy account of Gordon's last minutes has become history, but it will bear repetition:—When Gordon heard the rebels in the town he said: "It is not finished; to-day Gordon will be killed," and went downstairs, followed by the four sergeants, who took their rifles with them. He took a chair, and sat down on the right side of the Palace door, the four sergeants standing on his left. All at once a Sheikh galloped up with shouts of Arabs. The sergeants were then the point of firing, when Gordon, seizing one of their rifles, said, "No need of rifles to-day; Gordon is to be killed." The Sheikh told Gordon that he had been ordered by the Mahdi to bring him alive. Gordon refused to go, saying he would die where he was, adding that no harm was to be done to the four sergeants, who had not fired on the rebels. The Sheikh repeated the order three times, and each time Gordon gave the same answer. After a few words the Sheikh drew his sword and rushing up to Gordon cut him over the left shoulder, Gordon looking him straight in the face and offering no resistance. How Mr. Stanley would have behaved under similar circumstances I can only gather from his own account of an incident in his earlier career:—

On one occasion ago I stood as a newspaper reporter by the side of a man condemned to death for an atrocious murder. He walked to the scaffold with perfect steadiness, without assistance, only looking very pale. He was told to stand on the drop, and he obeyed; the rope was put round his neck and tightened, a sign was given, the drop fell, and the man was dead without a struggle. That scene made a great impression on me. "How," I asked myself, "is it you could that man do that—give up his life without struggle, without murmur, without a final desperate attempt? You say he had no chance. Who knows, and what does he lose by making an attempt? He was pinioned! What of that? Could he not have even used his voice? I tell you I would have struggled for life till the last second. Would I have walked to the scaffold? No; they should have carried me! They might have torn me to pieces if they liked, but I would have resisted. I would have appealed to the crowd, done something, anything rather than die without a fight for life. I should have failed? Of course I should have failed; numbers would have been too strong for me. What of that? I should have done my best. Man! I tell you, never give in."

THE TWO MEN'S FOUR QUALITIES.

Absolute devotion to duty, utter fearlessness, perfect sincerity, and power in the government of men—these are four qualities forming a very large portion of the characters of both Gordon and Stanley. With Gordon, duty before all, but the duty was to God. He accepted the orders of man because he deemed it his duty to do so, but in carrying them out he always submitted them in appeal to the higher authority. That higher authority was no ideal abstraction; it was an ever-living Presence signifying daily its commands through his conscience—a sensitive conscience, always nobly inspired, but liable to act on sudden impulse and then to repent its own action. Rescue the provinces of the Soudan southward to the Equator, westward to Dafour? Why not, if God willed? Admire the character as much as we may, we are forced to admit that it was a trying one with which to work out a complex problem in the nineteenth century.

With Stanley the sense of duty is no less strong, but it is the duty to his neighbour which is most prominently in his thoughts. Not that he will abandon any higher duty to that, but he will see that there is no conflict between them. Believing in the action of a Supreme Power, but knowing that he cannot control it, he does not think it his duty to allow it to enter into his calculations. When he was administering the Congo State he determined never to push a mile forward until he had thoroughly organized the mile he left behind.

THE CHLOROFORM THIEF.

THE terrible outrage recently committed upon an English lady travelling in a railway train in Germany brings to mind (says *Galignani*) the fact that there exist in that country, as also in England, organized bands of thiefs who make use of chloroform and other stupefying drugs in order to prevent resistance on the part of their victims. Perhaps the most accomplished scoundrels of this class hail from America. We are very glad to be able to give some particulars as to the *modus operandi* of these scientific ruffians, inasmuch as they do not usually inspire distrust, being generally "got up" as perfect gentlemen. A great many robberies of this kind have been committed both in France and abroad, but up to the present time the police have been unable to lay hands upon the perpetrators. There are two distinct schools in this department of scientific scoundreldom—thieves who operate with opium, and those who use chloroform. The opiumites carry on their nefarious business in railway trains or other for the time being secluded places. They are generally very anxious to make friends with any stranger who appears to be rich. When they have made sure that he possesses a well-filled pocket-book, they endeavour to find an opportunity for carrying out their purpose. This, of course, is comparatively an easy matter. They will take their victim into a private compartment of a restaurant or other convenient place, and at the proper moment they secretly introduce the narcotic into the victim's cup of coffee, or offer him a cigar saturated with opium. As soon as he goes to sleep, the thieves take particular care to relieve him of the valuable property he may have in his possession. They then disguise themselves in the most approved manner and vanish. The process is very much the same in a railway train. The scientific thief is generally a man of gentlemanly demeanour who has the happy knack of making himself agreeable to all sorts and conditions of people. He carries a well filled travelling bag, from which in the course of conversation he brings forth a flask of brandy, a cigar, or some kind of fruit, and offers it to his travelling companion. If the latter is a wary person, however, he will probably decline. The thief then adopts other tactics, settles himself in a corner like an honest traveller who wants to go to sleep. He does not go to sleep, however, but covertly watches his intended victim. As soon as he sees him fall asleep he stealthily approaches, removes the stopper from the chloroform bottle and holds it a few seconds under the victim's nose. In order to secure that the narcotic shall have its full effect, the scientific thief makes use of a very thin sheet of parchment, which he places over the sleeper's mouth so as to oblige him to breathe through the nose. The sheet of parchment is called a "stifler," and is moulded so as to fit like a mask over a person's face. As a rule, the railway thief leaves a certain sum of money on his victim as well as his jewellery. He belives in taking current coin of the realm. Sometimes, however, an inexperienced operator with narcotics miscalculates the dose, and the victim sleeps away into death. In such a case as this the authorities generally find the deceased in possession of jewels and money to a certain amount, as well as private papers, and attribute his death to "natural causes." The relatives of the deceased are informed of the fact, and no difficulty is made as to burial. M. Mace, the eminent French detective, says that there are a large number of thieves operating in the way described. They are admirably organized and speak different languages. Many of them have occupied very high positions, and they have the manners and appearance of perfect gentlemen. They are consequently very dangerous scoundrels, and M. Mace thinks the best way to deal with them would be to organize an international detective system in order to run them to earth. He says he has known cases where high-class thieves have been arrested with chloroform still in their possession. A great many of the "sudden deaths" in railway trains may no doubt be attributed to the chloroform gangs. M. Mace gives instances of three such deaths in one day on the same line of railway. Two of the parties were found dead in the same compartment of a train.

BOOKS AND THEIR PRICES.

THE next best thing to buying (and reading) old books, writes a contemporary, is to read about them, or at least to learn how much you are likely to get them for in that dim day when some miraculous fortune shall have empowered the love of books to fulfil its own desires. The book collector—given that he is likewise a book reader—is very nearly the most virtuous of men. There is a Christian serenity about his proceedings which can only be matched by the divagations of an African explorer. His life is a constant and ecstatic prowl, for the good of his soul and the lust of eye and brain. If he be a frugal man, his delights are the more, since he then adds to them the sweets of buying books for less than the market value; which he may very often do if he knows what he is about. There is no pleasure to equal the bland and childlike conviction that you have got something for less than its value, especially when it is joined to the knowledge that your friends have paid too much. And there is no more pleasing means of evoking these sensations as will than by gloating over the volume for 1839 of "Book Prices Current," which has just been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. A man has been known to give £7 for Southey's "History of Brazil," that melancholy monument of high-class labour wasted. How pleasing, then, must be the sentiments of him who purchased it—it is true in a rather less elaborate binding—for twenty-seven shillings, which happened to be the sale of Sir Thomas Phillipe's library last year. Indeed, a careful examination of this volume—so useful, so interesting, so full of consolation and yet such a nursery of envy—proves quite clearly that, if you want to buy books cheap, you should buy them in the sale rooms and not from the second-hand dealers. People may say what they please about the "knock-out." It is a dread reality, as Mr. Gladstone is fond the German Emperor; but it does but little practical harm—at least, in the great sale rooms. Indeed, it is almost unknown there. Hence there is little fear of the frugal purchaser with his sovereign getting unduly "run up." The dealers have other fish to fry, in the way of "running up" each other. The fearful extent to which competition has been carried in the purchase of a few classes of books may be seen by turning to such headings as Dickens, Thackeray, Cruikshank, and Charles Lever, in this volume of book prices. Twenty-five pounds was paid for Cruiksh

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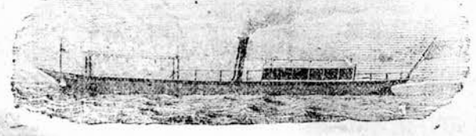

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Observe Perfect PURITY Guaranteed

Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey

Established 1784.

Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade Mark.

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

600 Opinions. 600

Edmund Yates,

"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called **"Bushmills Whiskey,"** has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL. JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.

"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd,

Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION: International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE. (Made from Hay's Essence).

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE. (Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above, to imparte, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.** For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.** This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

*NOTE.—*The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

W. HAY

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HULL, ENGLAND.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, LIMITED

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INVENTORS AND FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TUBING. IRON OR STEEL TUBES UP TO 6 FEET DIAMETER. IRON OR BRASS VALVES AND COCKS. SCREWING MACHINES.

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Highest Awards—
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Pyjama Sleeping Suits, from 6/6.

made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. Best 4-fold, 4/6, and 5/6 dozen; made exact to pattern, 2/9; half-dozen, post free. Cuffs for insertion, 3/6 half-dozen; Collar Bands, 2/6 dozen.

Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each; real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4½d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.

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COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

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For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

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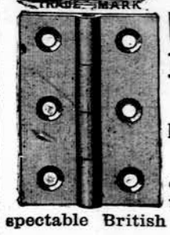

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Are the best remedy.

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FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,

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The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

"A single bottle sufficient for two, to three months treatment."

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This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

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FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medicine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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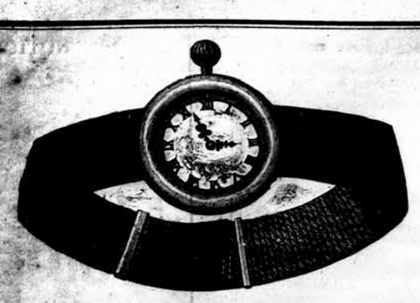

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The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years*.

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That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving tired, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

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HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

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THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF, MADE IN FOUR QUALITIES.

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And OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.

Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is entirely genuine. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the most confident reliance on the information in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of pure and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
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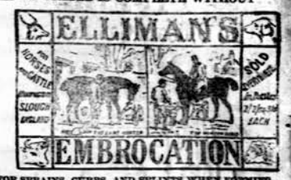

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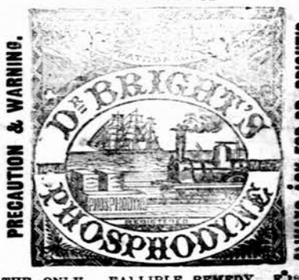

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